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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Alabama having been brought to an end, the matter has now been taken up by the well-known correspondent of the *Times* "Historicus," on the part of the British Government, and by Lord Hobart, not, certainly, on the part of the Americans, but with what appears to us an

undue leaning towards their side of the argument. Mr. Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, has addressed a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which he repeats the substance of Lord Hobart's reasoning in other forms, adding thereto some views of his own which point to the desirability of not offending the Americans, and which are based, in a great measure, on the supposed certainty that they

will be mortally offended if in this matter the British Government does not give in to them. The question of the Alabama claims and the Alabama correspondence, including as it does the discussion of a number of points in dispute between England and America, with the right of England to recognise the Confederates as belligerents prominent among them, is, in fact, the great political question



INTERIOR OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL (WOLSEY'S), WINDSOR CASTLE.

of the day. The prolonged newspaper debate on "Free Trade in Land" is only a sign of the barrenness of the times in regard to journalistic topics. The Fenian question has already been solved, in so far that it has been already decided that Fenianism must be put down. The question of the Irish Church, of which we shall doubtless hear something when Parliament meets, has not yet been brought forward in any tangible shape.

In considering this important question of the Alabama claims we may as well begin not with the beginning but with the end of the correspondence, which extends over many years, and has only just been brought to a close. Everyone knows the origin of the letters interchanged. The end of them all is this—that Lord Stanley is willing to refer that portion of the matter in dispute (originally the matter in dispute) which refers to the Alabama claims; but that he refuses to submit to arbitration the general conduct of the British Government from the outbreak of the Southern rebellion until the present time. We think the country will support Lord Stanley in this view, and that it will be quite right in so doing. If the arbitrator is to consider whether the British Government had a right to issue a proclamation of neutrality recognising the insurgents as belligerents, it is evident that he ought also to consider whether the American Government had a right to proclaim a blockade, to institute searches of British vessels, and to confiscate British property as contraband of war. But Lord Hobart seems to think that all the grievances are on the side of America, and argues as if it were possible for the United States to be simultaneously at peace and at war—at peace as regards our inability to recognise its enemies, at war as regards the liability of British goods to seizure. And what Lord Hobart recommends is, that the whole questions between England and America be left to arbitration—a suggestion which is as unwise as, practically speaking, it is impossible. Nothing of real importance, either in public or in private life, is ever left to mere arbitration—that is to say, to arbitration final, unreviewable, uncontrolled. It is only on minor points that this method of settlement can be adopted. It would matter very little to England whether a commission appointed to pronounce a verdict on the Alabama claims decided for or against them. A condemnation to pay damages, however large, could not affect the equanimity of the country; and no point of honour is involved in the question whether the British Government used quite enough, or not quite enough, care in preventing the equipment of the Alabama. To allow an arbitrator or commission of arbitrators to decide whether the British Government, finding that the American Government declared itself (virtually) at war with a portion of its subjects, did wrong in taking action upon that declaration, so far as to announce its own neutrality, would almost amount to allowing foreign intervention in our own domestic affairs. The question of the Alabama claims is one that might be decided between the two Governments; the question of our right to interpret a well-known and universally-received international law in accordance with its plain, undeniable meaning is one that we cannot allow to be discussed at all.

Lord Hobart, it is true, maintains that the propriety of our recognising the Confederates as belligerents and proclaiming our neutrality between the two combatants, need not be treated as a point by itself. He would advise that the Alabama claims should be considered in connection with our general conduct towards the Americans during the civil war; so that, if a verdict were given against us, it could not be said that we had been defeated on the ground that we ought not to have recognised the Confederates in their belligerent character. But this particular point is just one of those about which there ought to be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation whatever. Thereupon we no more want an American opinion than we do on the nature and administration of any one of our own laws. The Alabama claims can be considered quite apart from everything else, if those claims are really the only ones that America has to bring forward against us. If she is determined to pick a quarrel (which we cannot believe to be the case) she can at any time find a pretext for doing so. In the meanwhile she will think no better of us if, to postpone the conflict supposed to be inevitable, we give in, point by point, wherever we are attacked.

Lord Hobart and Mr. Morley both tell us, with all the impressive language at their command, that to evade the proposed arbitration is to remain faithful to the old creed—that war is the final arbiter between men. But it cannot be said, with anything like fairness, that England, any more than America, has shown herself unwilling to refer the prime matter in dispute. Lord Stanley is looked upon as the refuser because he will not consent to arbitration on American terms; but neither Lord Hobart nor Mr. Morley has anything to say against Mr. Seward when he declines to accept arbitration on the terms proposed by England. Mr. Morley tells us—and we are afraid Mr. Morley's views on this subject are very much those of Lord Hobart—that when he was in America he found the anti-English party very desirous that the negotiations between the two Governments might be broken off. This anti-English party wishes, it appears, to have a fight with England, for which reason, according to Mr. Morley, it ought to be humoured. This is the worst argument of all. It is most desirable that the question of the Alabama claims should be settled, in order that no cause of bad feeling may exist between the two countries. But it can only be settled by arbitration; and up to the present time it has been found impossible to fix any basis on which to arbitrate. This is to be regretted, no doubt; but the Americans are as much, and more, to blame in the matter than we are.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT WINDSOR.

WOLSEY'S Chapel in Windsor Castle has for some time past been undergoing a process of redecoration, in order to constitute it a family memorial of the late Prince Consort. The work of artistic decoration has been intrusted to different hands. To Mr. Salviati was confided the inlaying with enamel mosaics the whole of the vaulted roof of the chapel, covering an area of 2100 superficial feet. The style of Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel is Perpendicular Gothic, therefore the above-mentioned ceiling is groined, and all the spaces between the interlacing ribs are filled with enamel-mosaic pictures on gold-enamel ground. Each long panel has a half-length figure of an angel, whose head is surrounded by a gold nimbus, and both beneath and above every figure are ornaments representing foliage, clouds, &c. The other panels along the centre of the ceiling contain the Prince Consort's crests, with this motto "Treu und Fest," his initials, medallions, devices, and other ornaments. The roof is divided into two parts: the first we may call the historical, or heraldic, part; and the second the sacred. In the whole there are ninety-two angelic figures, each holding a shield. The sixty-four angels of the first portion carry shields, bearing the arms of the Prince Consort and the ancestors of his family; the other twenty-eight angels bear shields emblazoned with the various emblems of our Lord's Passion. The designs for these enamels were made by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

Another portion of the work was intrusted to Baron Triqueti and Miss Durant, who have just completed the first portion of the series of inlaid marble tableaux and medallions for the decoration of the interior walls of the chapel. These beautiful works of art have been erected in the places assigned them within the chapel, under the Baron's personal supervision, and, six in number, cover a space of about 638 square feet upon the surface of the walls, the larger panels with their ornamental border being each about 11 ft. 2 in. in length and 9 ft. 6 in. high. Baron Triqueti's unique style of mural decoration is termed marble-inlay-work, and in the specimens which now adorn the walls of the Albert Memorial Chapel, and which have been selected and contributed by the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal family, the art has been brought to a rare degree of perfection. No less than thirty-two descriptions of English and foreign coloured marbles have been used in the composition of the tableaux, the principal among them being Sicilian, Devonshire red, Irish green, Egyptian green, statuary Breccian violet, Carcasson, porphyry, Derbyshire spar, and other costly stones too numerous to mention. With such a choice of colour Baron Triqueti has been able to give every variety of tone in the flesh, drapery, and landscape of the pictures, which have the appearance, though not the deadness of colours, of frescoes, owing to the polished surface of the marble used. Unlike mosaic work, there is no abrupt termination of shading, lines of coloured cement, of an indestructible nature, being sunk or let into the marble with as much freedom and beauty as if painted with a fine camel's hair brush. The tableaux are, in fact, marble pictures. The Albert Memorial Chapel, it should be stated, is the building once known as Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel. It lies between the deanery and St. George's Cathedral, from which it is only separated by the covered passage leading to the cloisters. The principal entrance is from this passage by a door. Within this, on the north side of the chapel, is the first tableau. It was presented by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, and bears her portrait on a medallion, surrounded by a gold-lettered inscription, "Beatrice; Ætat. s. VIII." The subject of the little Princess's picture is "Nathaniel," who is represented in a garden upon his knees praying. The text, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile," is the clue to the tableau, while beneath, upon the border, in German text letters, is the word "Sincerity." The rest of the border is ornamented with six small appropriate bas-reliefs in statuary marble. Prince Arthur's picture is the next. The subject of his Royal Highness's contribution is "David" in the house of God, with harp in hand, surrounded by musicians having similar instruments. Above are angels, and upon this composition are the words, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." In the upper part of the ornamental border, which is decorated with small bas-reliefs in statuary marble, is a medallion portrait of the princely giver, surrounded by the inscription in gold letters, "Arthur; Ætat. s. XVII." Exactly underneath this, below the picture, is the motto, "Eloquence and Harmony." Adjoining Prince Arthur's gift is a narrow panel of white statuary marble, with a bas-relief of "David Playing to Saul," the text—"So Saul was refreshed," 1 Samuel xvi. 23, and the motto of "Inspiration," in large gold German text letters, beneath. On the right of this is a magnificent tableau, presented by her Royal Highness Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein). The subject is "Solomon in all his glory." The wise and great King is shown seated upon his throne in the audience-chamber of a splendid palace. King Solomon bears a sceptre and wears a signet-ring. Before him bend two kneeling figures with presents in their hands. Around the throne are ranged the Royal gifts already received, while throngs of people (with camels in the background) are hastening to lay their offerings at his feet. The Oriental splendour about the person of the King is depicted with much vividness, and as one gazes upon this rich picture the text with which it is lettered—"And all the Kings of the earth sought the presence of Solomon, and they brought every man his present, vessels of silver and vessels of gold"—seems highly appropriate. This, like the other tableau, is set in a frame of great beauty, ornamented with bas-relief. It bears above the medallion of the Princess, and around this is the inscription, "Helena; Ætat. s. XX." Beneath is the motto, "Wisdom and Science." The tableaux on the north wall at present conclude with an exquisite bas-relief in statuary marble of the "Judgment of Solomon." There are only three figures in this, but it is, nevertheless, beautifully designed. The King commands, "Give her the living child, she is the mother of it;" and the expression upon the mother's face as she kisses the child while receiving it from the hands of the King is perfection. The motto appended is "Prudence." Turning to the south wall of the interior, next the entrance is Prince Leopold's picture. This represents "Daniel in the lion's den." The prophet, half kneeling, and with outstretched hand, is in the midst of the lions in the cave. The text appended is—"O Daniel, servant of the living God, the God whom thou servest is able to deliver thee from the lions." The motto at the foot of the picture is "Fortitude," and the medallion portrait bears the inscription "Leopold; Ætat. s. XII." The story of Moses blessing the children of Israel is given in the contribution of her Royal Highness Princess Louisa. Here is Moses seated upon a rock in the midst of the Israelites' camp, surrounded by the elders, with the law on scrolls, and the people. The artist has done full justice to the grandeur and solemnity of the scene. The rock upon which Moses is seated has the text, "And this is the blessing wherewith Moses blessed the children of Israel before his death." Underneath is the motto "Steadfastness and Truth." Over the tableau is a medallion portrait of the Princess, with the words, "Louisa; Ætat. s. XVIII." A bas-relief, the subject of which is "Moses seeing the Promised Land," is next the above. The text upon it is—"Thou hast seen it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not pass over to it," Deuteronomy xxxiv. 4, and the motto under it "Submission." The medallion portrait above the next grand tableau, with its inscription, "Alfred; Ætat. s. XXII," shows that it was presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The subject is the intended offering of Isaac by Abraham as a sacrifice. Here the reunion of the boy Isaac with his mother, Sarah, is touchingly rendered. Abraham, who has brought his son back to his dwelling, stands by while Sarah, with streaming eyes, clasps her only child to her bosom. An angel looks upon this affecting scene. The text is—"Now I know that thou fearest God; thou hast not withheld thine only son from me." Beneath are the words "Duty and obedience." The series of tableaux on the south wall at present terminate with a bas-relief of Deborah, the prophetess, beneath a palm-tree, holding a scroll, upon which is written, "The Lord will be a refuge to the oppressed." The inscription is—"She dwelt under the palm-tree, and she judged the children of Israel." Judges iv. 5. Although the Bible references are given, the actual texts have not been strictly adhered to, though the sense is the same. Under the bas-relief of Deborah is the motto "Justice." Baron Triqueti will now return to France to complete the rest of the

tableaux. Two, it is understood—representing "The death of Jacob" and "The King of Egypt creating Joseph Viceroy"—are finished. Altogether there will be fifteen panels, including those now erected. The medallion portraits are by Miss Durant. The delicate task of fixing these valuable pictures on the walls of the chapel was intrusted to Messrs. Poole, cathedral masons, of Westminster.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. de Persigny has published a letter addressed to the editors of the Paris newspapers respecting the bill on the public press. He says:—"The public press has never to fear any danger from a free, ardent, and even passionate discussion, but always from defamatory attacks upon individuals. The Government proposes a sincerely liberal bill, but powerless to realise the Emperor's views. He (M. de Persigny) considers it dangerous both for the State and for liberty. Numerous newspapers about to be issued would work upon public curiosity for their profit by publishing all kinds of scandal, which would naturally lead to strong measures on the part of the Government against the press. Complete and true liberty will be stifled. The country, however, is ripe for liberty, and the time has come to realise its advantages. The decree of 1852 was only provisional, and must be abandoned. The law of 1819 ought to be modified, so that the Public Ministry may be able directly to prosecute attacks upon foreign Sovereigns, the great bodies of the State, and private individuals. The prosecution of press offences ought to be included in the common law."

BELGIUM.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the Minister of War announced that the bill relative to the military contingent would be modified, and the number to be supplied fixed at 12,000, instead of 13,000.

ITALY.

The Italian budget, as explained by Signor Cambray-Digny, is not very satisfactory. Unlike our practice, the Italians settle, or endeavour to settle, their financial position two years in advance. Thus, the budget introduced by Signor Cambray-Digny deals with 1869. For that year he estimates there will be, at the present rate of income and expenditure, a deficit of 240,000,000 of lire, or rather over £9,000,000. New taxes are to be imposed and existing taxes rearranged, and by this means the Minister expects to reduce the deficit to 78,000,000 lire, and this sum he hopes will be covered by the increased revenue arising from the improved commercial prosperity of the country. It is to be hoped that in this respect his anticipations will be fulfilled. The accumulated deficit at the end of 1867 will be 820,000,000 lire, or rather over £32,000,000. This sum the Finance Minister hopes to be able to reduce to 630,000,000 lire, or rather over £25,000,000, by the end of 1869. The ecclesiastical property already sold has realised 40,349,000 lire, and the sales continue to realise far more than was estimated. The Garibaldian movement on Rome last October cost Italy altogether about 18,000,000 lire. The committee of the Chamber have approved the budget of the interior for 1868. The ordinary expenses are estimated at 43,120,238 lire, and the extraordinary at 2,408,785 lire, thereby effecting a reduction of 4,050,289 lire on the budget of 1867.

A telegram from Rome says that a deputation from an Italian Catholic journal has had an audience of the Pope to request instructions relative to the counsels to be given to Catholics at the next elections to the Italian Parliament. The Pope replied that nothing was changed, and that the Holy See remained firm in its principles. Whoever affirmed the contrary was in error.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, Deputy Virchow requested an explanation from the Government as to the course intended to be pursued regarding public gaming-tables. The Minister of the Interior replied that the Government was opposed to their continuation, but that immediate abolition was impracticable, out of regard for private interests.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has issued an order, dated the 19th inst., decreeing that all public functionaries shall take the oath to the new Constitution. The oath is henceforth to be taken by public functionaries on their appointment or promotion, as well as by those who have already taken the oaths on their first assumption of office. The clause of the Oaths Bill in force which declared that the person sworn did not belong to any secret society is to be omitted; while, on the other hand, a clause is to be added by which the functionary assuming office swears that he does not and will not belong to any foreign political society.

The Emperor received on Monday the delegation from the Hungarian Parliament. The President, Count Majláth, made a speech, in which he professed the greatest loyalty towards the Emperor. In reply, his Majesty greeted the delegation, and said he was convinced that, in the institution of the delegation, the old historical Constitution of the Hungarian kingdom had only won a fresh guarantee, and that the patriotic endeavours of the delegation would be directed with all energy to effect a beneficial solution of those questions of common interest to the welfare of all his peoples.

Afterwards the Emperor received the delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath, when the President, Count Anton Auerberg, also expressed himself in the most loyal terms, and said that the delegation would strive fraternally to co-operate with the representatives of the other half of the empire for the salutary settlement of the questions referred to them, so that the benevolent intentions of the Emperor should be fulfilled and the interests of the whole monarchy lastingly secured. The President concluded his speech by expressing a wish that the new institution would, with the co-operation of all parties, be developed advantageously for the whole community. His last words were, "May God preserve, bless, and prosper your Majesty!" whereupon all present gave three cheers for the Emperor. In reply, his Majesty greeted the delegates, and said he was joyfully confident that they would succeed in speedily fulfilling the mission intrusted to them by the Constitution. Such a result would essentially contribute to increase the confidence of the Austrian peoples in the newly-founded institution, and establish fresh guarantees for their liberties on the basis of the Constitution.

RUSSIA.

The journals of St. Petersburg publish intelligence from Tashkend, in Tartary, dated the beginning of December, and asserting that military measures are being taken by China which are interpreted by the Russian correspondents as being directed against Russia. The same advices allege that China has contracted a treaty with the Turkomans, and that fortifications are being constructed on the Russian frontier.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers were opened, on the 17th inst., by the King in person. In the speech from the throne his Majesty said that the warlike preparations which were being made in Europe rendered an increase of the army necessary. It was therefore advisable that the army should be reorganised and universal liability to military service should be introduced. The firearms must also be provided with the latest modern improvements, and the charge of their manufacture be intrusted to Swedish gunsmiths.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American House of Representatives has adopted another strong measure against the Southern States and the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. On Tuesday, by a majority of 123 against 45, the House passed a bill declaring that there are no valid civil governments in the late rebellious States, and transferring all powers of appointment and removal under the Reconstruction Act from the President to General Grant, as Commander-in-Chief. The Senate has passed a bill exempting the cotton crop of 1868

from taxation, providing for the resumption of the tax after 1868, and removing the duty upon foreign cotton for the year ending April, 1869. This bill has been referred by the House of Representatives to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pendleton is being put forward by the Democrats as a candidate for the presidency. The Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia have passed resolutions in his favour and of his plan for the redemption of the national debt. The same conventions, as well as the Conservative Convention of Georgia, have protested strongly against the reconstruction policy of Congress, and against conferring the suffrage on the negroes.

General Hancock has issued an order disclaiming arbitrary authority over civil controversies, declaring that such authority is not to be found in the laws of Louisiana and Texas, and cannot be derived from the Acts of Congress. General Hancock further informs disputants that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts, and forbids forcible resistance to the execution of civil processes.

ST. DOMINGO.

The New York papers publish intelligence from St. Domingo stating that General Cabral had fled to Turk's Island, and that General Baez had been proclaimed President of St. Domingo. Senor Pujal, Cabral's Envoy, had arrived at Washington for the purpose of negotiating the sale of Samana Bay to the United States.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that Juarez was inaugurated President at Christmas. It was reported that a general outbreak against him was imminent.

PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSES.—A long report to the Poor-Law Board has been made public this morning, presented by Dr. Edward Smith, on the condition of forty-eight provincial workhouses. Dr. Smith's instructions were to ascertain whether the arrangements for the reception, care, and treatment of the sick poor in the country workhouses are generally sufficient. With this view he inspected the following workhouses:—Aldersbury, Amesbury, Aitcham, Barton-on-Irwell, Cath, Bodminster, Biggleswade, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blandford, Bosmere and Clayton, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chesterton, Dartford, Derby, Devonport, Dudley, Ecclesall, Bierlow, Edmonton, Farnham, Grantham, Hatfield, Hereford, Ipswich, Keynsham, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Loughborough, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Portsea Island, Ruthin, St. Asaph, St. Neots, Sheffield, Stockport, Totnes, Wimborne and Cranborne, Wirral, Wolverhampton, and Worcester. Dr. Smith's general report occupies about twenty pages, and then follows an appendix giving detailed accounts of each of the houses visited. In concluding his report, Dr. Smith says:—"It is needless that I should state that there is very great diversity on almost every subject embraced in this report, since there is equal diversity in the size and circumstances of the workhouses themselves, in the views of the guardians, and in the views and capabilities of the officials. It is proper that any defects which exist should be removed, and that the state of the sick-wards in workhouses and the treatment of the sick should contrast not unfavourably with the arrangements of a fairly-conducted general hospital."

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF TWO BRITISH SEAMEN.—Her Majesty's steam-sloop Shearwater has arrived at Woolwich to be paid off. On leaving the Strait of Magellan Commander Smith had his attention called to two strange-looking beings on the rocks. They were at first thought to be Patagonian savages, and were regarded with some suspicion; but they turned out to be two Englishmen in a dreadfully emaciated state, and almost naked. They were immediately taken on board, the ship's surgeon stating they could not have survived two hours longer. On recovering, it transpired they belonged to her Majesty's sloop Chanticleer. On Oct. 11 a party from the Chanticleer were out on a shooting excursion, and the two men were in a boat together returning to the vessel, when a heavy gale came on, and they were driven out to sea and cast upon the rocks, and were reported to the Admiralty as lost, their arrears of pay being paid to their relatives. The men, whose names are David Riddler, second captain of the foretop, and Samuel Henley, an able-bodied seaman, gave a distressing account of their sufferings. On being cast on the coast of Patagonia the gale tore their clothing to tatters, leaving them only two blankets, an oilskin, and a few biscuits for warmth and subsistence. They consumed their natural heat by huddling together, their only food for six weeks being mussels and other shellfish picked off the rocks. The ground was at the time covered with snow, and Henley lost his toes from the severity of the frost. After being there about a month her Majesty's screw-sloop Columbine, Commander Leigh Ward, from the Pacific, passed through the Strait, and was seen by the men, who waved their blankets; but, unfortunately, were not seen, and they remained there a fortnight longer. They had given up all hopes of life, and two hours before they were rescued had sworn to each other that whoever died first should not be eaten by the survivor.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A PARISH CHURCH.—A BIGAMY PREVENTED.—On Sunday morning an extraordinary and, happily, very uncommoal scene was enacted at the parish church of St. Nicholas, Brighton. William Burrage, carpenter, and Esther Smith, spinster, both of Brighton, having been duly "asked in church," on three consecutive Sundays, repaired, accompanied by the "best man" and a bridesmaid, in a cab to the sacred edifice at eight o'clock on the morning named, to be "joined together in holy matrimony," several other "happy couples" having previously been "made one." Unfortunately—or, rather, fortunately for the would-be bridegroom—the Rev. J. D. Triggs, the officiating Curate on the occasion, had been previously put in possession of some curious particulars, and on William and Esther presenting themselves, the rev. gentleman was induced to ask the former if he was not already a married man? A negative reply being given, William was at once introduced to a female, the mother of four children, and asked if that was not his wife. The fact being still denied, certain "marriage lines" were produced, proving beyond all possibility of doubt that the mother of four children alluded to was none other than Mrs. William Burrage. The intended bride did not indulge in a fainting fit, but the consternation of those present, not in the secret, may be imagined. Of course the marriage was prohibited, and the parties left the church; and Mrs. Burrage having swooned on reaching the open air, her devoted husband, who was said to have resided with her until a very recent period, immediately procured a glass of water, with which he proceeded to bathe the face of his "better half." In the meanwhile, Miss Esther Smith had regained the cab, and sat admiring the attentions paid by William to his wife from the window of the vehicle. Mrs. Burrage shortly revived, and left in the company of some friends, while Mr. Burrage made the best of his way out of the churchyard, amid the howlings of a considerable crowd who had assembled, and who followed him for some distance.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN.—The Bishop of London has taken alarm at Dr. Gray's proposal to consecrate a new Bishop for Natal, and has addressed to him a letter of earnest remonstrance on the subject. It appears that the notion of consecrating Mr. Macrorie at St. Helena, if ever it was entertained, has been given up, and it was resolved that the ceremony should take place in Scotland. This, it appears, was objected to on the part of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and it is said to be now intended to consecrate the new Bishop in some English diocese to-day (Saturday). As neither Parliament nor Convocation is sitting, Dr. Tait writes to his brother of Capetown to put to him the following questions:—"1. Whether, considering the words of the 26 Geo. III., cap. 84, and other statutes, the law officers of the Crown, having been consulted by the Government, have declared such consecration to be lawful? 2. If you are not acting on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, has a legal opinion being taken justifying the step you propose, by whom has it been given, and what are its express terms? 3. When and where is it proposed that the consecration is to take place, and who are to be the officiating Bishops?" After referring to the rumours about the intended consecration, the Bishop of London goes on:—"Meanwhile, your brother Bishops in England may well be thrown into great perplexity. We know not in which of our dioceses an act, which, to say the least, is of most doubtful legality, is to take place. We may read in the newspapers any morning that the thing has been already done, and we may be left in the disagreeable position of being called upon by others, as well as moved by our sense of public duty, to visit some of our clergy for taking part in proceedings contrary to the law of the Church and realm, when, had we been properly informed beforehand and the matter formally investigated, we might have prevented them from committing themselves." Dr. Tait goes on to remind the Bishop of Capetown that the Lambeth Conference did not venture to say that Dr. Colenso had been lawfully deposed, and that some Bishops believe his deposition to be unconstitutional, finishing with the weighty argument which follows:—"You will remember also, that whereas the words of 26 Geo. III., cap. 84, declare that by the laws of this realm no person can be consecrated to the office of Bishop without the Royal authority—if any doubt exists as to the applicability of these words to your case—that consecration service which alone can be lawfully used within the Church of England prescribes that the Royal mandate shall be produced before the consecration is proceeded with; and, moreover, the Bishop elect is called upon to declare in the face of the congregation that he is persuaded he is truly called to his ministration in the office of a Bishop, not only according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, but also according to the order of this realm." To many it seems inconceivable that any man will be found to make this solemn declaration, in the midst of all these doubts, before the legality of this consecration has been publicly established by some competent authority."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THIS week the daily papers have published letters from their special correspondents with the Abyssinian expedition. The *Daily News* has a valuable letter, dated from the camp at Zoula on the 3rd inst. This correspondent hopes that before the close of the year the prisoners will be released, but he says that England must be prepared to provide more than the two millions sterling modestly requested by Mr. Disraeli. The budget of 1869 must exhibit an expenditure of at least six times that sum!

The arrival of Sir R. Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, had doubled the exertions of all departments in facilitating the advance of the different brigades. He was expected to at once establish his headquarters at Senafe, and then to direct preparations for the advance of his force to Ategerat, and perhaps beyond that place, in the direction of Antalo. General Merewether and party, who had made a tour of the country thirty-seven miles beyond Senafe, give a satisfactory report. The correspondent does not expect Magdala to be wrested from the hands of its barbarous lord until the English forces either take it themselves or, by showing to all Abyssinia that they can and will do so, induce other chiefs to form a very strong coalition and do it for them. There seems no reason, thus far, at least, to anticipate anything but most cordial assistance and co-operation from the natives of the country, after they are once persuaded of the honesty of the professions that have been made to them. The water difficulty at the coast is now in a very great measure overcome, owing to the number of steamers condensing in the bay. A pipe will be laid between the Koomayloo and Zoula, a distance of seventeen miles, for the conveyance of a more abundant and less expensive supply. The climate of the plain has not hitherto proved in the slightest degree unhealthy to the men; in fact, with the exception of a few hours in the morning and early part of the day, which are very oppressive, the weather is all that could be desired.

The correspondent of the *Times* had heard such gloomy accounts of the state of affairs at Annesley Bay that he had returned there from Senafe, but only to find there was no foundation for the reports. This correspondent also reminds us that a large army, advancing through such a country as Abyssinia, can be fed only at an outlay of labour and time, every hour of which is costing the nation thousands:—

I don't envy the feelings of your correspondent the "British Taxpayer" and those whom he represents when the miscellaneous items of expenditure for the Abyssinian force come to be added up. The water alone costs so much that the proposal which was so laughed at to supply the force with *vin ordinaire* might almost have proved an economical one, and would certainly have saved a good many lives among the mules if these sagacious animals could only have been induced to take kindly to it.

It would be very difficult to convey to one who has never been in the East an accurate idea of the appearance presented by the camp at Zoula, with all its belongings.

On the one side (says the *Daily News* correspondent) is the bay, where ride at anchor such a fleet of magnificent vessels—men-of-war, transports, and merchantmen—as is seen but in the largest harbours of Europe or Asia; on the other side, and apparently at no great distance, rise chain upon chain of the Abyssinian mountains, increasing in height as far as the eye can reach, until their summits are lost in the clouds. Stretching into the bay is a tolerably commodious stone pier, along which a line of railway has been laid, and along which are constantly passing and repassing waggons loaded with all sorts of warlike and commissariat stores; while by its sides puff and scream small steamers towing along heavy barges with their freight of men, mules, camels, or elephants. Stretching hitherward from the base of the mountains is a sandy plain, whence the dust is constantly whirling and eddying across the camp. At one time sounds of music and cheering fall upon the ear, proclaiming that another regiment has been landed and is marching up to its place in camp, while the sailors cheer them as only British sailors can; at another time a babel of voices—Arabic, Mahrahiti, Egyptian, Syriac, Greek, and goodness knows how many dialects and languages besides—with a rush of animals, tells that some vessel has just discharged her cargo of mules, with muleteers more wild and intractable than the animals they have in charge. Here is a line of telegraph, speaking only of civilisation and the humanising influences of science; there is a bazaar, where civilisation is at such a low ebb as to render the office of provost-marshal anything but a sinecure; and all around are the white tents, where are encamped several regiments of her Majesty's British and Indian forces. Many, if not most of these features of camp life will disappear as the troops are moved up the hills, and few will regret to exchange for a time the din, dust, and confusion of Zoula for the hills beyond Senafe.

THE LATE GALES.—On Saturday and Sunday last a severe gale was experienced not only in the metropolis but on different parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom. As usual on such occasions, wrecks took place on many points, and the services of life-boats became indispensable. The Commercial Travellers' No. 2 life-boat, of the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Castletown, Isle of Man, was launched, and succeeded in rescuing and bringing ashore in an exhausted state the crew of five persons of the dismantled schooner Maria, of Newport (Mon.), which was dragging her anchors at Derby Haven. The Institution's Wm. Woodcock life-boat, at Lyme Regis, Dorset, went out and assisted safely into harbour the ketch Kate, of Ipswich, and her crew of four men. This vessel was anchored in a very dangerous position, and was fast driving on the rocks, where a heavy surf was breaking. If the life-boat had not gone off, the vessel could hardly have escaped destruction, and her crew would without doubt have perished. The Western Commercial Traveller life-boat of the society at Cadgwith, Cornwall, also put off to the brig Ellen, of Sunderland, which was at anchor in the full run of the Lizard Race, a most dangerous position. Acting on the advice given him by the life-boat crew, the master shifted his vessel to a safer anchorage as soon as practicable. The Princess of Wales life-boat at Holyhead, and the Sisters' Memorial life-boat at Ormes Head, which also belong to the Life-boat Society, were likewise launched, in reply to signals of distress, to the assistance of vessels; but, fortunately, their services were not ultimately required. On Wednesday the Fræscian brig Die Sonne was lost on the Frazz Sands, nine miles from Penzance. The life-boat Richard Lewis of the National Life-boat Institution, was got down there in two hours after receiving the intelligence, but unfortunately was too late to be of use, as the ship had gone to pieces and the crew of nine men were drowned.

NEW GOLD-FIELD.—A new gold-field has been discovered in Queensland, Australia, and the following extract from a letter, dated Brisbane, Oct. 30, gives an account of the excitement caused by the discovery:—"Gold! gold! gold! nuggets, wash dirt, and claims, are the sole topic of conversation. The greatest excitement prevails here. Everybody who can by any possibility handle a pick and shovel is either going, or talking of going, to the diggings. Men who had no regular employment, and many who had, have taken themselves and their swags off to the new diggings. From all accounts they are of a couple of dry gullies within a mile of the Mary River, about fifty-one miles from Maryborough, and a little over a hundred miles from Brisbane. Maryborough is deserted. The sugar and meat-curing factories there are closed, and the bulk of the male population are gone to try their luck. This new find was discovered by an old digger named Nash, who, after wandering about the mountain region at the head of Mary, came upon the gullies that are now being worked. Seeing evident auriferous signs, he tried a dish of dirt, and the prospects were so good that he went to the nearest station and got a supply of provisions, returned to his gully, and worked away until he had collected about sixty or eighty ounces of gold. He then came into town and sold the gold as Cape River gold; but at the same time sent private information to the Government that it was really obtained from the Mary district. He then sent for his brother and one or two friends, bought a horse and dray, and returned to his find. About a fortnight ago the whole party returned to Maryborough with about 200 ounces of gold, applied for miners' rights, and returned to have their prospectors' claims marked out by the authorities. The news spread as only such news will, and in two or three days half Maryborough was on the road, and in a week part of the unemployed of Brisbane. The road from Brisbane passes over a fearfully rough country, crossing the Durand ranges and traversing the broken country at the heads of the Mary. The auriferous gullies run from a spur on the western slope of Mount Bopple, and the country for miles round is said to present the same geological features. Old Victorian diggers, judging from the appearance of the gold, say that it bears every indication of coming from an extensive and permanent field. The gold is of a very nuggety character. Nuggets varying in size from 1/2 oz. up to 4 1/2 oz. have been collected, the sinking varying from 1 ft. 6 in. to about 4 ft. There is at present only one cradle on the diggings, the diggers only using prospecting pans; but the yield even with these inefficient means is said to be satisfactory, from 1/2 oz. to 4 lb. per day per man. Of course, as on every other field, there are some unfortunate who can find nothing worth while, and it is very likely, from the numbers that are now flocking to this El Dorado, that there may be considerable distress; but a short time will prove whether it is only the finding of a rich patch or the discovery of a most important auriferous region. All who are interested in the future prosperity of the colony will admit that a more auspicious time than the present could not be for a good gold-field to be discovered."

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

CAPTAIN FAULKNER, who proceeded with Captain Young as a volunteer on the Livingstone searching expedition, has furnished the following interesting particulars of the successful search after the traces of the distinguished explorer. The expedition left Simon's Town in the middle of July. In Dr. Kirk's account of the circumstances connected with the reported death of Dr. Livingstone it was said that the latter, having crossed the north end of Lake Nyassa, passed through villages named Makarta, and subsequently Matarka, Maponda, Marenga, and Maksowa. The searching party, having reached Lake Nyassa, were driven by a gale into a small bay, where they found a native who reported to them that a white man, about eight or ten months previously, had been there. Captain Faulkner and the rest of the expedition feared at first that the news was too good to be true, and it was resolved to endeavour to reach a point higher up, at which there was an Arab crossing-place, near Mont Mombo, a point about twenty miles from the spot at which the boat was anchored. In carrying this intention into effect, they fell in with a large party of native fishermen, and on communicating with them received a similar account to that which had been previously given them. These people described the dress and appearance of the "white man," which tallied pretty closely with those of Dr. Livingstone. These men having been shown some surveying instruments, appeared to recognise and to understand the use of them. One of them produced a spoon and a second a knife which they had received as presents from Dr. Livingstone. As a further test, Captain Faulkner exhibited a case of photographs, and, without any hesitation, that of Dr. Livingstone was recognised as the picture of the white man. This gave the searching party increased confidence, and they proceeded on to the crossing place. On arriving there the same story was repeated, with the addition that the white man had endeavoured to cross the lake; but, finding all the boats were on the opposite side, he went towards the south and passed through the villages already named. The searching party then sailed across the lake; but, obtaining no information, made for the south. They shortly afterwards came across a large village, and here the same story was repeated. It is known that Marenga, the chief of the village of that name, was extremely civil to Livingstone, and so he was found to be by those in search of him. It appears he had ferried Dr. Livingstone across a lake forming an indentation in the banks of Nyassa, which he might have circled on foot at the cost of a detour. Marenga gave the searching party every information in his possession and presented them with a very acceptable supply of fresh provisions. It will be remembered that it was at this point that the Johanna men abandoned Livingstone. While Livingstone went across the marsh, the natives skirted the margin, and on returning to the village reported they were being led into a hostile country, and at once made their way for the seaboard. The last place named by Dr. Kirk, Maksowa, was two days' journey from Marenga. The chief of this village had been driven away, but a number of his men were collected who had been employed to convey the baggage of Dr. Livingstone twenty miles further in a north-westerly direction. Both Captain Faulkner and Mr. Young regarded the information as conclusive; but, with a view of discovering the position of Maponda's settlement, they proceeded on a little further. The village was found about a mile from the mouth of the Shire. Maponda was away from the village on a trading expedition; but his mother, who was at home, informed the party that Dr. Livingstone had passed through there, and that some of his party subsequently returned. The mother of the chief further produced a Prayer-book containing the name of one of the Doctor's followers, who had been left behind on account of lameness. The Johanna men had represented this boy, who was named Waikataane, as having deserted. It appears that at this time the boy was absent with the chief, so that the exploring party had no opportunity of a personal interview with him. The evidence which had been obtained at so many different points, and from such a number of witnesses, satisfied Mr. Young that the object they had in view had been obtained; and, acting upon the instructions issued to them, they resolved to return. There appeared not the slightest reason to doubt the substantial correctness of the information they had obtained, that Livingstone had passed safely through the most dangerous portion of his journey, and had made good his advance into the interior, with an apparent intention of descending the Nile into Egypt. They accordingly descended the Shire, and in due time met with the Petrel, and returned to Simon's Town.

Another account says:—

Up to a point on the Ruvuma river, at about 11 deg. south, seems to have been the latest previous reliable account of the movements of the great traveller. From there, according to the statements of Dr. Kirk, grounded on the report of the Johanna men, it was understood that Dr. Livingstone had made a track across the country via Makata, Makata, Marenga to Maksura, in about 10.35 deg. S. along the north side of Lake Nyassa from about 36 deg. to 34 min. east, with the view of testing the extreme northward of that vast sheet of water. On arriving at the point on the Ruvuma river from which Dr. Livingstone started, the expedition discovered that, for some at present unknown reason, he abandoned entirely this presumed route, and proceeded in a southerly direction round the south end of Lake Nyassa, reaching on this route as far as Maponda, 14.25 deg. south. Then turning, and proceeding apparently in a north-west direction, either with the object of examining the west side of Lake Nyassa, and thus learning its extent northward, and then proceeding to Lake Tanganyika or proceeding direct to Tanganyika, and thus down the Nile to Egypt. The Makata, Makata, Marenga, and Maksura of the Johanna men were found to be along this southerly route. The expedition traced Dr. Livingstone to Maksura, near which spot it was alleged that he was murdered. This Maksura was found to be in 14.18 deg. south, and one of the first stations through which Dr. Livingstone had passed on his turning northward after passing along the south side of Nyassa. The Johanna men reported that the doctor had been ferried across a marshy lake at Marenga by the chief; and that at a short distance beyond the next station, Maksura, he was murdered. The expedition found the first part of this story correct, but that it terminated with a very different result. The doctor and his "boys"—the native lads educated at Bombay—were ferried across this lake by the chief Marenga; but the Johanna men were sent a detour round the shores of the lake, to join the doctor and his party on the other side. Next day the Johanna men, with Moosa at their head, returned to Marenga; and, on their being questioned why they did so, they told the chief that they had made up their minds to desert Dr. Livingstone and return to the coast, because he was bringing them into a country where they were sure to be murdered by the Mavite. The expedition then, by interviews with natives who had acted as porters for the doctor, ascertained themselves of his having proceeded five days' journey further, or between fifty and sixty miles beyond the spot where the murder was reported to have taken place. From the utter ignorance of the natives in describing the bearing of any route that involves more than one immediate direction, the members of the expedition were unable to ascertain the exact bearing of the route the Doctor had gone, and the question was thus left open as to whether he was gone along parallel with the western shore of Nyassa, or gone direct to Tanganyika. Having ascertained thus much, the expedition returned to the coast. The object of the expedition having been ascertained, Captain Faulkner left it at the Pamalombe Lake, and walked down to the mouth of the Zambesi, the other members of the expedition going down in their boat. Along his route Captain Faulkner undertook several exploratory excursions along the Rivi Rivi river, across to the Lesungive river, down to the Shire again, by the Makurumadi, down the Shire to Morumballa, and, finally, down to the Kongoni mouth of the Zambesi, these excursions being taken for the purpose of visiting the generally unexplored country along these tracks, and for sporting. In the latter object the Captain was uncommonly successful, the district abounding with fine elephant, buffalo, and antelope shooting, besides swarming with lesser game.

A NUMBER of the native inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, now resident in England, have memorialised Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the establishment of Female Normal Training Schools at Bombay and Ahmedabad.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Conference which met at Manchester last week:—1. "That this conference respectfully requests the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Mr. W. E. Foster, and Mr. Egerton either to reintroduce the bill of last Session, with such modifications as may be deemed desirable in conference with the Education Bill Committee, to render it more complete, or to lend their support to any Government measure based on similar principles." 2. "That the Education Bill Committee be requested, in conjunction with Mr. Bazley, to prepare such clauses as they may think practicable to enforce the attendance at school of neglected children, and to request him to give notice, before any Education Bill brought into Parliament comes to a second reading, that he will introduce such clauses in Committee."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN AUSTRALIA.

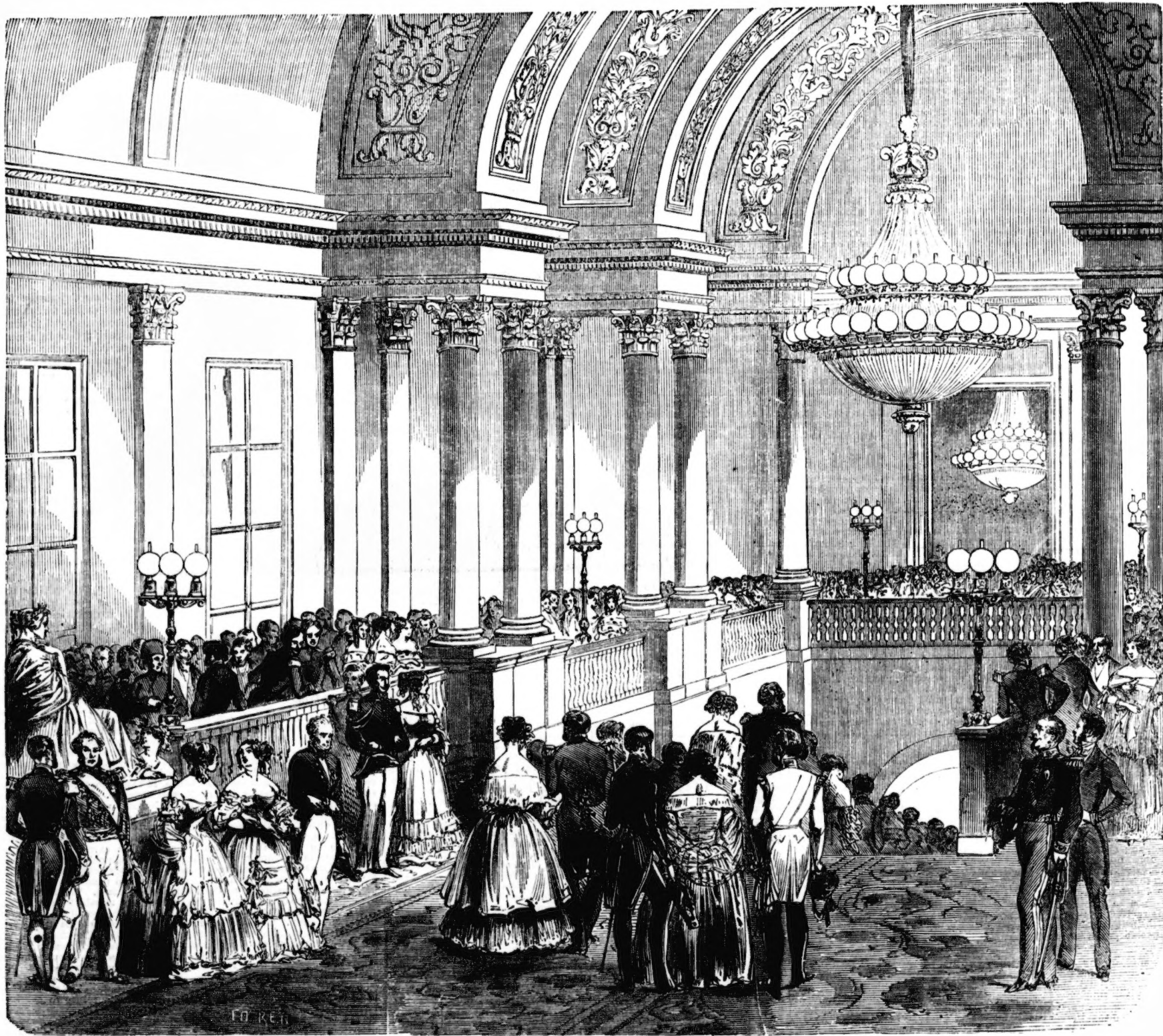
HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, whose arrival on the shores of Australia had been the subject of busy preparation for months, has been welcomed, first in South Australia and then in Victoria, with a degree of cordiality and enthusiastic loyalty fully proportionate to the zeal and diligence with which those preparations have been carried on.

The inhabitants of the good city of Adelaide made careful provision for receiving immediate information of the arrival of the Prince's ship, the *Galatea*, off Glenelg, and a series of night-signals was arranged for announcing the arrival, by means of artillery, should the *Galatea* make her appearance by night. On the night of Oct. 28 the whole city was aroused by a false alarm, some mischievous persons having fired the signal which was to announce the Prince. When it was discovered that the alarm was not only false, but wilfully given, the feeling caused was rather one of indignation than amusement. It was, however, rather amusing that after this mistake the city was taken by surprise on the morning following (Oct. 29), by finding at an early hour that the *Galatea* had arrived the night before and secured a good anchorage off Glenelg, without having fallen in with the pilot-boat which was watching for her outside. Great excitement followed on this discovery, and large numbers poured down from Adelaide to the port.

The Prince was visited on board by the Mayor of Glenelg, who was cordially received. His Royal Highness, hearing of the preparations which had been made for his reception in Western Australia, mentioned that he had no instructions to visit that colony, and he expressed regret for the disappointment to which the inhabitants would be subjected. He remained on board that day, deferring his public entry into Adelaide till the next. At night all the hills around were illuminated by bonfires, producing a most interesting effect. Adelaide was in a state of the utmost excitement, people pouring in from the country in thousands; and it was estimated that there were no less than 60,000 persons in the town. Preparations for the decoration of the streets were being hurriedly pursued; the completion of the triumphal arches was hastened; and, as far as possible, everything was got in readiness for the next day's ceremonial. The official landing took place at two o'clock on Oct. 31, at Glenelg. The Prince was received on the jetty by his Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Governor of South Australia, the Ministry, some leading officials, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, some 3000 persons attending to witness the ceremony. A procession was formed, the carriage of the Prince being drawn by four bright bay horses, and escorted by a volunteer cavalry guard of honour. On the cortege arriving at the first triumphal arch in King William-street, the Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide presented his Royal Highness

with an address, which was afterwards placed in a silver casket. To describe the procession, with its carriages of officials, various friendly societies, corps of volunteers, &c., the halt while the National Anthem was sung by 2500 Sunday-school children, the enthusiastic welcome by the crowds collected at Government House, and the various incidents of the way, would exceed the limits of our space. It is sufficient to say that the reception was one of most spontaneous cordiality, and appeared to afford great pleasure to his Royal Highness.

The town on the night of the reception was illuminated, and the streets were thronged with spectators. On the following day the Prince held a levée, after which he proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria tower of the new post office. The ceremony was performed in the presence of 6000 people, by whom he was most enthusiastically cheered. A magnificent gold trowel, with a jewelled handle, was presented to the Duke by the contractors. In the evening a dance was held at Government House, the Duke opening the ball in a quadrille with Mrs. Souttar, and subsequently waltzing with Mrs. Dominic Daly. The same evening a numerous torchlight procession of German residents proceeded to Government House and serenaded the Prince, who, with the Governor and many of the company, went out and received an address, to which he replied in German. His Royal Highness next day attended at the review of the volunteers and military, 800 in number, and



GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES, PARIS.

presented a new set of colours to the volunteers. He subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the Wesleyan College, Kent Town. On the evening of Nov. 7 his Royal Highness was entertained at a public ball at the Townhall, about 800 ladies and gentlemen being present. In the course of the evening the Duke's Highland piper entered the room and played a Scotch reel, the Duke dancing with Miss Smilie. This, being unexpected, caused great enthusiasm. The town illuminations were repeated on the same night. The following day was mainly occupied by a trip taken by the Prince to Kapunda, and by his opening the National Agricultural Show, although he found time to pay a good-natured visit to the banqueting-room, in which a public dinner was being given to 250 of the *Galatea*'s men. The enthusiasm with which he was received sufficiently proved that he was a favourite with his crew. After several days spent in various entertainments, including a cricket match and a civic banquet, the Duke, on the morning of Nov. 11, started on a country tour to the lakes. The journey was a triumphal progress, every little place passed being decorated for the occasion, and the road being all alive with riders and others coming either to see or to follow the cavalcade. After a four days' trip, the Duke returned to Adelaide, where he pleasantly spent several days more, finally leaving the town on Nov. 20, and the anchorage on the following morning, receiving a most hearty God-speed from the whole population on his departure. The courtesy and affability of the young Prince, and the complaisance with which he visited everything that had been got up for his entertainment, won for him golden opinions from all sides, and it will be long before the loyal enthusiasm which his visit occasioned has become extinct in South Australia.

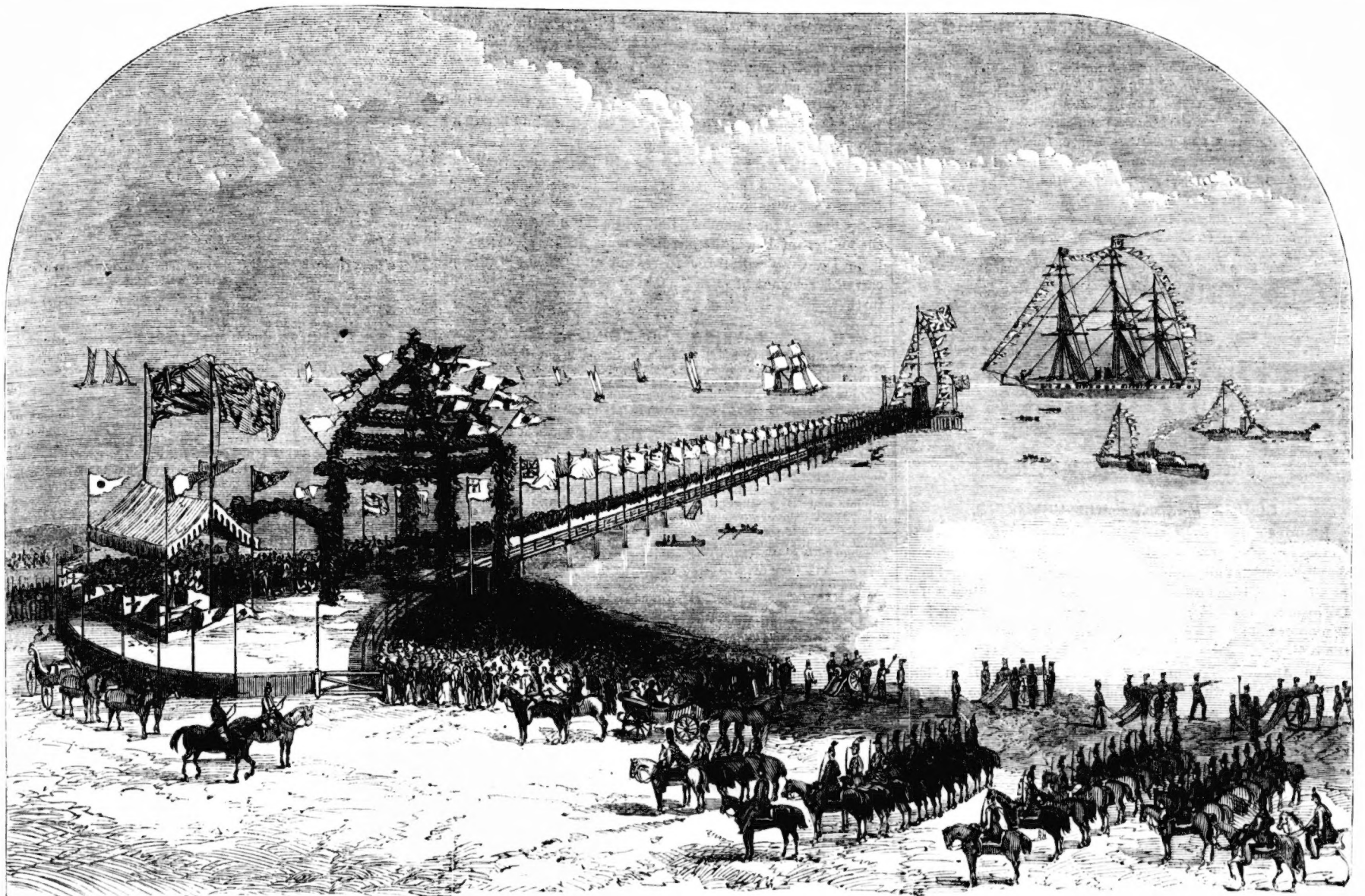
THE FAMINE IN ALGERIA.

THE intelligence from Algiers is still very painful, and the efforts made to relieve the terrible misery of the native population have hitherto been so inadequate that the accounts of the condition of the wretched people are sad enough to give any reader the heart-ache. In the outlying districts of Prussia and in Southern Russia the same awful words are heard, and even close to the centres of civilisation the poor are suffering daily. Only the other day it was Orissa that claimed our own earnest sympathy, and then Turkey; and now it is in French Africa that the Arab population is starving, and men, women, and children die daily of hunger. The latest reports disclose a state of things which no one can imagine without being affected. La Bruyère, in writing of the miserable peasantry under the reign of Louis XIV., compares them to wild animals, traversing the fields by day, and at night retiring to their dens, where they satisfied their hunger with roots. The picture of the poor Algerian peasants is yet more frightful, for the unhappy Arabs have not even roots which they may share when they crouch in their dens, and so they perish, famishing by hundreds in caves, on the public roads, at the gates of towns, and at the very doorways of the farms. The Archbishop of Algiers has written an earnest appeal on behalf of these poor perishing creatures; but the calamity seems almost too great for immediate relief with the means at the disposal of those who desire to do all they can to save the wretched Arabs, who have had earthquake and pestilence, and now have famine decimating their population. It is declared that 500,000 have died from these awful visitations, and the charitable aid, large as it has been, has not yet sufficed to stay the present calamity. All that can be done is being accomplished by

the Archbishop and those who second his earnest endeavours. Our Engraving represents a recent scene which was witnessed when it was determined to save as many of the orphan children as possible by receiving them into the episcopal palace. That much, at least, was effected, and even that was something. The Corps Législatif voted 400,000fr. for the help of the starving people; but such a sum was altogether inadequate even for their temporary relief. The calamity, it is said, has in a great measure arisen from the exclusively military rule adopted by the French in Algiers and the minute details of regulation everywhere insisted on. Whether there will be any alteration in this respect after so awful a result it is difficult to foretell; but doubtless the colonial Government has relied too exclusively on the natural capabilities of the country without sufficiently taking into account either the peculiar disposition and the obstinate conservatism of the Arab population, or the probable contingencies of a widely-spread epidemic, or a falling off in the supplies of native food.

GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

FESTIVITIES are in full flow at the Imperial palace of the Tuileries just now. Dinners, balls, concerts, and other reunions take place every other night, the entertainments being characterised by the greatest magnificence. On Wednesday last the night's amusement was a ball on even more than the usual scale of grandeur. Among the guests were ambassadors and ambassadors, peers and peeresses, military and naval officers; and, in short, all the *haute ton* of Paris. You see, Imperial guests must feast and dance, even though Arabs in Algeria starve. 'Tis the way of the world; and "such is life."



LANDING OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT GLENELG, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



THE FAMINE IN ALGIERS: THE ARCHBISHOP TAKING CHARGE OF ORPHAN CHILDREN AT THE EPISCOPAL PALACE.

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BISHOP MAKING—AND UNMAKING.

BISHOPS appear to be ticklish articles to handle, either in the way of making or unmaking—if, indeed, the latter process be practicable at all, which seems exceedingly doubtful. Such, at all events, is the case in the Anglican Church. Here is Dr. Colenso, for instance; and nobody can say whether he is a Bishop or not; and a great deal of trouble is being caused by the difficulty.

An Anglican Bishop derives his authority from two sources—the Crown and the Church; and has two sorts of attributes—legal and spiritual. The letters-patent of the Crown, without which no English Bishop can be consecrated, give the recipient authority to exercise episcopal functions in a certain district. That is the Bishop's legal commission. The spiritual commission, derived from the Church, is conferred by the performance of an invisible miracle, called consecration, which conveys the power of working another invisible miracle, called ordination, which enables the persons ordained to work in their turn other invisible miracles, especially in the administration of the sacrament and in the performance of the rites of baptism, confirmation, and so forth. Now, Dr. Colenso received both sorts of authority mentioned—the legal and the spiritual; but, as it has been discovered that the Crown had no power to grant letters-patent appointing Bishops in the colonies, his legal nomination is null and void. He is not Bishop of Natal in a legal sense. His spiritual authority, however, conferred by consecration, still remains to him; or would have remained if Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape-town, and, as he calls himself, Metropolitan of South Africa, had not deposed Dr. Colenso.

But then the question arises, has Dr. Gray power to depose Dr. Colenso? A question, as it appears to us, that is susceptible only of a negative answer. And for two reasons: First, Dr. Gray is no more a legal Bishop than is Dr. Colenso, for the granting of his letters-patent was also an act *ultra vires* of the Crown; second, if Dr. Gray can withdraw the spiritual authority of Dr. Colenso, obtained through consecration, then the Roman Catholic Church, from which Cranmer and the other first Protestant English Bishops received consecration, could withdraw the spiritual commission from them; and, consequently, there are now neither Bishops nor priests in the English Church, for Rome did withdraw the consecration of the Bishops who adhered to Henry VIII. at the Reformation; and not only so, but excommunicated them also. So that it is clear that, if consecration be necessary in a Bishop in order to make priests, and if the power that gave has the power to take away, as Dr. Gray in effect says it has, then neither Dr. Gray, Dr. Colenso, the Anglican Bishops, nor the Anglican clergy, are in holy orders at all. The Bishops are mere dead sticks. They have no power of transmitting to others what they do not themselves possess. In other words, there are, as we have said, neither Bishops nor priests in the Anglican Church. In fact, if Bishops and priests be necessary to the existence of a Church, if Bishops be necessary to the ordination of clergymen, and if Bishops, once consecrated, can be unmade—that is, deconsecrated—there is positively no Church, in the proper ecclesiastical sense of the word, in England, except the Roman Catholic Church, a doctrine which the Papists have persistently maintained ever since 1534; and now Dr. Gray and those who act with him are doing their best to give it countenance and support, without, apparently, perceiving that they thereby undermine their own position as clergymen of the Church of England.

There is no logical alternative between the doctrines, once Bishop, always Bishop; once priest, always priest; and no Bishop, no priest whatever. How does Dr. Gray like that view of the matter? And what do the Anglican clergy think of the awkward and absurd position into which the Metropolitan of Capetown is forcing them? No wonder the Bishop of London is alarmed, and is anxious to stay the rash hand of Dr. Gray. The latter may not have sufficient logical acumen to perceive the consequences of what he is doing in the matter of the bishopric of Natal; but Dr. Tait is not so blind. He, no doubt, sees that, if Dr. Gray's pretensions be sound, if he has the power to depose Dr. Colenso, then the whole Anglican Church system crumbles to

pieces, for the Church of Rome, in that case, must have had power to depose Cranmer and his fellows, and they, being themselves deposed, deconsecrated, had no power to consecrate others; and, consequently, the whole doctrine of "apostolic succession" falls to the ground. A nice "fix" this for the Church to be brought into by Dr. Gray's high-handed proceedings. The Bishop of Capetown had better let the Colenso affair alone till nature works a cure in due time. The more it is stirred the worse will be the odour emitted. How scoffers and the adherents of the "scarlet woman" must chuckle at the imbroglio into which the Gray-Colenso controversy has got the Church! But, while the inconsiderate and the malignant laugh, the judicious must needs grieve; so we hope Dr. Gray will listen to reason and Bishop Tait, and carry his schemes of Bishop making and unmaking no whit further.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF ITALY has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the honour of a knight-commandership in the noble Order of St. Maurice, on occasion of the ratification of the Italo-Hawaiian treaty.

LORD DERBY is again suffering from an attack of the gout.

THE REMAINS OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN arrived at Vienna on the 17th. They were received by the whole Imperial family and the Court. An immense crowd lined the streets. They were conveyed to their last resting-place on Sunday afternoon.

EARL RUSSELL will publish next month a letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., on the state of Ireland.

CARDINAL ANDREA, by a Papal brief, has been restored to his cardinalate and its privileges, the Pope having been pleased to accept his public expression of regret and penitence.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER has, within the past few days, given £2000 to the funds of the Denbighshire Infirmary. Not long ago his Lordship gave £500 to the same charity.

THE CIVIL LIST OF THE KING OF ITALY has just been reduced by 4,000,000, for the present year.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE Hereditary Grand Duke of Leuchtenberg with the Princess of Oldenburg took place on Sunday.

THE POET LAUREATE has asked the newspapers to insert the following notice:—"Mr. Alfred Tennyson regrets that it is no longer possible for him to answer the innumerable letters, or to acknowledge the MS. verses, which he is in the habit of receiving from strangers."

SPAIN is inaugurating a system of public and compulsory education.

M. LOUIS BLANC will be brought forward by a number of Liberals as a candidate for Marseilles at the next general election.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL is now placed in New Palace-yard, Westminster, but it is not yet decided when it is to be unveiled.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE has established a college at Ramsgate in memory of his late wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore.

MR. TENNYSON is to have £2000 for twelve poems in *Good Words*.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY has opened a new station at Cambridge. The new station adjoins the Great Eastern station in the Hills-road.

A MAN NAMED LEONIDAS died in Paris, the other day, in a place called the Passage des Thermopyles.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at Sandhurst was burnt down on Wednesday.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF KAMTSCHATKA, INNOCENT, described by the telegraph as "a well-known convert of the heathen," has been appointed to the Metropolitan See of Moscow, vacant in consequence of the death of the late Metropolitan, Philaret.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND has removed the name of Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan from the list of the magistracy of Cork. Letters have been sent to four Cork magistrates who subscribed to the fund for the families of the Fenians executed at Manchester relative to their sentiments towards the Government.

THE REV. PATRICK BELL, inventor of a reaping-machine, has been presented with £1000 by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

DEAN O'BRIEN and the clergymen of Limerick at a meeting held on Monday passed resolutions demanding a national Legislature for Ireland, and declaring that by a repeal of the union they did not mean separation or weakening of the empire, but a union of consolidation and progress.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Frederick Sligh, who has been for many years past the secretary of the London and Brighton Railway Company. Mr. Sligh was a member of an old family in Brighton, and was forty-three years of age.

EDWARD DUFFY, formerly a draper at Dublin, but one of the convicts for treason-felony at the Dublin special commission, has died in Millbank Prison. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy, and the jury returned a verdict of natural death.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME upon the Cumberland estates of the Earl of Carlisle, at Naworth, is to be relinquished to a great extent. One half of the watchers received their discharge last week.

THE AUTHORITIES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON are actively engaged in preparing the third and last Exhibition of National Portraits. This collection will comprise—besides such portraits of earlier date as may have been missed on previous occasions—portraits of persons who have lived between 1800 and the present time; but will exclude all who are still alive. It will be opened in April.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS has decided on not making public the evidence in the Furness inquiry, at least until the committee of investigation shall have brought its labours to a close.

THE MAYOR OF GREAT YARMOUTH has received from the Princess of Wales a cheque for £25 to be applied to the fund which is now being raised on behalf of the sufferers from the recent gales on the eastern coast, "with whom her Royal Highness desires to express her sincere sympathy."

THE STRIKE OF COLLIERIES in the Ashton-under-Lyne district, consequent upon an attempt on the part of the masters to reduce the wages of the men, has actually commenced. About 2000 men and boys are out. Some of the masters have not given the notice, so that the strike is by no means general in the district.

ABOUT ONE HALF OF THE LONG WALL of Her Majesty's Theatre running parallel with Waterloo-place was blown down by the strong wind on Saturday last, at about eleven a.m. It was seen to shake and then fall with a loud report.

THE DEATHS REGISTERED IN LONDON last week were 1596. It was the third week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1745. The deaths in the present return are less by 142 than the estimated number.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury towards the end of Lord Palmerston's and during Lord Russell's Administration, has been offered the office of Financial Minister in India, from which Mr. Massey retires during the spring. The offer is said to have been made in the most handsome terms on the part of Sir Stafford Northcote, but Mr. Childers, for family reasons, has been unable to accept the appointment.

DOWN CATHEDRAL—"The mother church of a diocese containing nearly a fourth of all the Protestants of Ireland"—will be closed to-morrow for want of funds to meet the cost of a regular service. The cathedral, it appears, has for some years past been served by a clergyman, Mr. Edgar, whose stipend has amounted to the magnificent sum of £56 a year. This sum, it seems, cannot be increased, and Mr. Edgar having been promoted, no one can be found to take his place.

THE EDINBURGH express up-train on the Great Northern line was fired at on Saturday night near Grantham. The bullet struck the weather-guard of the engine, which was indented, and the ball itself was flattened by the concussion. It was secured and delivered to the authorities at King's-cross. Among the passengers by this train were Prince and Princess Teck, who were returning from their visit to Yorkshire.

DR. SELWYN, the newly-appointed Bishop of Lichfield, intends leaving England for New Zealand as shortly as possible after the visitation in which he is at present engaged is concluded. It is stated that in all probability his diocese will be administered during his absence by the Right Rev. Dr. Hobhouse, formerly Bishop of Nelson, for many years one of Dr. Selwyn's suffragan bishops in New Zealand.

THE REV. STANLEY LEATHES, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, has been appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, on a recommendation of the Bishop of London, Boyle Lecturer for the ensuing year; and will commence a course of lectures, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in the month of May. The lecturer has to "preach eight sermons in the year, for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels—viz., Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mohammedans, not descending lower to any controversies there are among Christians themselves."

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Who will be the Speaker of the Reformed House of Commons? This question is already under discussion. Mr. Denison, it is said, will certainly resign after the general election next year. He is sixty-seven years old. He has been Speaker eleven years, and, though for his age he is strong, his health has more than once given way, and it is not likely that he will consent to preside over the Reformed Parliament. And who will then succeed him? He will doubtless be someone now in the House, as it would not do to elect a new member to such a responsible place. If the Conservatives should have a majority, it is said they would put up Mr. George Ward Hunt, the Secretary to the Treasury, if he should be again returned for North Northamptonshire, as he probably will be; and he would make a very good Speaker. He has a competent knowledge of the forms of the House, and capacity quickly to learn the Speaker's duties. He has an excellent voice, good temper, and imposing appearance. He stands over six feet high, and is the weightiest man in the House. But will the Government have a majority in the new House? Hardly likely, that! one would say; and if it should be in a minority Mr. Hunt will have little chance of the speakership. I have heard it said that the Liberals may possibly support Mr. Hunt. They will not do that, we may be sure. The speakership is too good a thing to be given to a political opponent. Several gentlemen in the Liberal ranks have been named. Mr. Pleydell-Bouverie's name always turns up when this question is discussed, simply because he, having been Chairman of Committees, knows the duties of a Speaker. But, somehow, he is not popular. Why, I cannot—or, rather, I will not—say. He would be a very efficient Speaker, as far as knowledge of the rules and orders of the House goes, as he is quite an authority upon these; and I should not be surprised if he were to be selected. He has, I apprehend, a secure seat at Kilmarnock, and that is a necessary thing to be considered; and he is the son of an Earl—Earl Radnor—a circumstance which is not without weight. There is a notion abroad that the House always chooses a county member for its Speaker; but this is a very stupid blunder. Mr. Abbot was member for the small borough of Helstone; Mr. Manners Sutton, for the University of Cambridge; and Mr. Abercrombie, for the city of Edinburgh. Mr. Dodson being Chairman of Committees, of course his name has been mentioned, but it has not been received with favour by speculators on the event. Mr. Cardwell is better supported, and he would be a handsome Speaker, and an honest, independent one too, and efficient in every way. Some say he wants firmness—that he is too gentle and easy; but I do not believe this. I think that he would make a capital Speaker. Perhaps, however, after all our speculations, some "dark horse" will get the prize. It was so in 1857. Few people thought of Mr. Evelyn Denison a month before he was elected.

"Arm, arm, ye brave!" All the world is arming. England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and even the poor old Pope. What is to be the outcome of all this arming? Of only one thing can we be certain—viz., that all these nations, ill as they can afford it, will increase their financial burdens. We in England must expect no reduction of the expenditure, but rather an increase, so long as this ferment lasts. We cannot knock off a penny from the Civil Service expenditure. That steadily increases, and will necessarily increase with the increase of the population; and surely the most sanguine economist cannot imagine that the expenditure of the Army and Navy will be reduced. I say nothing here about the cost of the Abyssinian war, as that is a specialty, an extra, though I may note that these extras come very frequently; and whenever we show some signs of forging ahead and getting a few millions cleared off the national debt, straightway an extra comes and throws us back. But my main object in writing this paragraph is to note a few financial facts which to me are astonishing and well worthy the consideration of our financial officials or amateurs; and here they are. England has a national debt of nearly 800 millions. At the end of 1866 it was £781,500,929; whereas Prussia's national debt, albeit Prussia has had as much fighting work to do in the last 200 years as we have, was at the end of 1866 only £39,191,795. England has, apart from her Indian force, an army of 138,117, costing (1866-7) £14,095,000; Prussia's army is as follows:—Number of men on peace-footing, 208,576, costing about £4 millions. Prussia, when an emergency arises, is always ready. Is England always ready? I may add that in Prussia (I am all along speaking of Prussia as it was before the late war) the taxation is at the rate of £1 4s. 1d. per head of its population; in England it is £2 8s. 9d. Prussia devotes about £600,000 to public instruction; England last year voted for the purposes of education, science, and art, £1,487,554. But then Prussia has educated her people, whilst England notoriously has not. These facts, culled from *Martin's Year Book* and our own Estimates, are worth considering.

The Atlantic cable is doing the State service. When pestiferous head-centres and other Fenian propagandists embark at New York or elsewhere, it flashes the news across; and, on the arrival of the ship, said Fenian propagandists find themselves suddenly, and to their surprise, in the grip of the police. I suspect that by the means of the telegraph the police came to know that that wild hawk, Mr. George Francis Train, was on the wing towards Ireland. What particular facts are alleged against Mr. Train are not known. He is, I see, liberated; but his papers are retained. But all who are acquainted with Mr. Train know that he is capable of hatching, in that ever-fermenting brain of his, the most extravagant schemes, and that he is equally capable of attempting to carry them out; for he is simply the wildest man in the civilised world out of Bedlam. When he was here, six or seven years ago, with his London tramway project, I had some talk with him upon that project; and I warned him that, by the course he was taking, he never could succeed. "By your violence you are," said I, "raising up a wave of opposition that will certainly overwhelm you." But he would listen to no counsel. Instead of moving onwards by street rule and Parliamentary order, he fancied that he could conquer Lords, Commons, Metropolitan Boards of Works, parochial vestries, &c., by a coup d'état; and we know the result. He was peremptorily ordered to take up his rails and make good the roads, and was obliged to obey, leaving his carriages to rot in back yards and on waste grounds. Only a week or two ago I saw one of these mementoes of his wild folly lying on its side, slowly rotting away. Train soon afterwards left England in a towering rage, many thousands poorer than he was when he came; and since then he has never missed an opportunity of launching his rhetorical bolts against the poor "used-up British lion." And, if we could analyse his feelings, I have no doubt that we should discover that he came here inspired by a desire to be avenged. That Train has been guilty of no overt act of treason, felony, or of foreign invasion is, I suppose, proved by the fact that the police have let him go. But if he do not run his head against a brick wall, and dash his wild brains out—figuratively, of course—I shall be surprised. Train lived here two or three years. But all the while he was tearing about like a distracted whirlwind; and, of course, he utterly failed to understand this country. His talk about it was the wildest stuff in the world; and I think it not at all unlikely that he came here thinking that Ireland, and even England, were only waiting for the hour and the man, to rise, en masse, to overturn the worn-out monarchy and aristocracy and establish a free republic; and that now the hour was come, and the man, in the person of George Francis Train. My readers may fancy that I exaggerate; but they do not know Mr. Train—whereas I do. And yet, after all, Train is not a bad fellow. He is a capital companion. He has travelled everywhere; been to India, China, Australia, California, all over Europe, Russia, and has even, if I mistake not, visited the Holy Land and Syria. I remember seeing him introduced to old Admiral Sir Charles Napier as a man who had seen all the world. "Been to Syria?" asked Old Charley. "Yes," promptly and courteously replied Mr. Train, "and saw some cannon-balls which you left there." "Ah! come and take a glass of grog with me." This invitation Mr. Train declined, whereupon Old Charley growled out, "Teetotaler, I suppose?" "No," was the reply. "Oh! because I hate teetotalers," grunted the Admiral. But, though no teetotaler—you remember his famous champagne breakfast—he is very temperate. In short, but for his wildness, he

would be a most companionable man. He is said to be rich. This is a pity. If he had to work hard daily for his living he would be a different man.

I want my politico-economical readers to ponder this problem and the solution of it, which I with humility offer. A writer in the *Times* says that if all the boys in our agricultural villages are forced to go to school—say from the age of eight to twelve or thirteen—their fathers will be deprived of their earnings, and he asks how the fathers are to feed and clothe them. Tom Biggs, for example, earns 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week. This is an exaggeration, by-the-way. I know of no agricultural village in which a boy under thirteen earns 3s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. per week; 1s. 6d., or at most 2s., is the likelier sum; but whatever the weekly wage may be, how is the father to do without it? This is the problem. And if we were to take only one Tom Biggs and compel him to go to school the problem would not be easily solved, or rather, I might say, that it would be solved in this way: Clearly, the father of Tom could not feed and clothe Tom; but, if we take all the Tom Biggises in the kingdom and send them to school, would not agricultural labour become scarce, and, consequently, the price of labour rise? There are in England some 12,000 parishes. Calculating that there are ten boys in each parish between the ages of eight and twelve, and we should compel them all to go to school, we should abstract from the labour market the labour of 120,000 boys. Would not, then, in such case, the price of labour rise? I think it would, and that the fathers would get as much wages as they did when their sons worked whilst they ought to have been at school.

Sir James D. H. Elphinstone has made a great discovery; and that is, that war may be prevented—and, as a necessary corollary, carried on—by merely "bogus" armaments. No need to go to the expense of having ships afloat; you have only to keep them on the stocks, and count them as efficient, and all the rest of the world will take you at your word, and count them as such also. Quite a Chinese way of doing business that. The Celestials were wont to erect paper fortifications, to paint horrible devices thereon, to make a terrible yelling, shouting, and clashing of swords and shields, and thought to frighten their enemies thereby. Sir James D. H. Elphinstone recommends Great Britain to pursue a similar course with her Navy. At least, I can deduce no other meaning from the subjoined passages in a letter Sir James has written to the newspapers in reference to the construction of a ship called the *Frederick William*, which has been in the hands of the dockyard people since 1841, and, for aught I know, is not finished yet. Sir James D. H. Elphinstone says:—"It appears that the *Frederick William* was commenced in the year 1841, as a sailing-ship of seventy-two guns and 3240 tons, and, as was the common practice, advanced to a certain stage, and then remained on the slip ready to be finished at any time when her services might be required. This was a most judicious arrangement; the ship suffered much less than she would have been afloat, in ordinary, and her cost of maintenance there was avoided. During the whole or greater part of these eighteen years she appeared on the strength of the Navy, and no doubt was duly noted as an opponent to be met in line of battle by any foreign Power which might have meditated the possibility of rupture with Great Britain."

It appears that up to May, 1859, the *Frederick William* had cost £115,000, and for this sum the Government had for some fifteen years obtained the moral advantage of a powerful, roomy line-of-battle ship on their list, which could have been finished, launched, and fitted out in little more time than it would have sufficed to dock, overhaul, caulk, copper, and fit out one of the many ships which adorn and obstruct our harbours. And yet the dockyard people have taken since 1859 to finish the *Frederick William*—as a screw steam-ship, indeed, and not as a sailing-vessel. It must have been a slow war that could have waited for her aid, except as a Chinese "bogus" ship. What do you think of this new Daniel that has come to judgment, Sir James D. H. Elphinstone?

On Tuesday evening last I was present at the inaugural dinner of the "London Clerks' Club (Limited)," at their new premises in Leadenhall-street. After an ample dinner had been discussed and the cloth removed, speeches of quite a reasonable duration were delivered by Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., who occupied the chair; by Mr. Loyd Jones, the vice-chairman, and others. Avoiding any nice discrimination, I may say the remarks might be roughly divided into the practical and non-practical, without having too much of the latter; and I noticed with pleasure an entire absence of any tendency on the speakers' part to "lecture" the young men—a habit much indulged in by some popular public men, who appear unable to forego the pleasure of "improving the occasion." This club has been projected to supply a want felt in the City of suitable restaurants for the clerks, employes of her Majesty's Customs, and others—in fact, to do for these what cooking depôts have in many cases done for working men, with this difference, that the new project is co-operative, in being confined to its own members. The intention is to supply a meat, bread, and beer lunch for sixpence; and a hot dinner, also with beer, for one shilling. If the managers succeed, and pay anything as a dividend, no small credit will be due to them; but, to attain this result, indefatigable exertions will be needed on the part of those in charge and steady support from the members. Any company which undertakes to give so much for so little money will find no end of trouble in carrying out its programme. I believe that one result of such enterprises as hotels, restaurants, and similar businesses has been to establish the superiority of the management of one interested head over that of any general board. If one capable man cannot do it, a board of directors never will. I therefore trust the best obtainable man will be placed in authority, and then be let alone. I wish the "London Clerks' Club" all the success it undoubtedly merits, and sincerely hope never to be called upon to note any failure of the enterprise resulting through a practical illustration of "Too many cooks" &c.

The letter of "A Member of the Royal Institution" shall receive attention next week. The subject he moots is most important, and I shall make it my business to institute inquiries.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *British Quarterly* must "make an effort," or, like poor Mrs. Dombey, it will go to the bad. Faithful are the wounds of a friend, B. Q.; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. The article on "Eton" is good, that on "Abyssinia" is fair, and also that on "The Church of England in 1867;" but the rest of the number (except the short notices, many of which are very good) is poor. The article on "Juvenile Literature" is the merest milk and water. That on "George MacDonald" was evidently written in much haste. It shows true vision, and makes, here and there, a hit; but it is, on the whole, below the mark. If Mr. MacDonald is to be criticised as he deserves to be, it is high time something were said of that purely fantastic word-spinning, which is so strongly exemplified in the "Unspoken Sermons." Says this critic:—"He requires careful reading. To a hasty glance, the most elaborate reasonings of his 'Unspoken Sermons' may seem obscure and cloudlike; 'pageantry of mist on an autumnal stream;' the gorgeous sweep of the vestments of Truth as she passes by, rather than the very lineaments of her face. But, if you look long enough and carefully enough, you will find that MacDonald's most fine and evanescent touches have a meaning, and that the thought, though difficult to grasp, is there." Well, I have given more attention to "Unspoken Sermons" than to almost any other book of the year; and, after repeated and most attentive reading, I think half the volume is, not "obscure and cloudlike," but without any meaning whatever. The remaining half is, fortunately, full of power and beauty.

The *Eclectic*, also, must "make an effort." I have read Mr. Paxton Hood's open letter attached to the "Congregational Year-book," and, with all my heart, I wish him well, and the *Eclectic* too; but neither gods nor men can tolerate writing like that of the article on "Miss Braddon" and the article on "Children's Books." As to the former, we expect, at least, correct quotation of Wordsworth in a magazine edited by Mr. Paxton Hood, and we do

not expect writing like this:—"That incidents, similar to those our authoress is fond of portraying, do take place we are not so foolish as to deny; but surely the knowledge of the fact is sufficient of itself, without having all the revolting details made subjects for art, and that by so unskillful an artist, as for her works to convey the impression that she sympathises with both the sinner and the sin, and whose ideas of justice are so crooked," &c. Or this:—"Another scene in the same work is equally facetious in its tendency. We allude to that particular part where Robert Andley procures a label from a bonnet-box, and, while in the act of taking it off, the amazing amount of unnecessary horror which falls upon the two women who witness the operation is so great as to produce in ourselves the very opposite effect intended." According to the construction of this sentence, it is the "unnecessary horror" which takes the label off the box. Besides being badly written, the article is unjust. I do not admire Miss Braddon's writings, but it is quite unfair to deny her the possession of some real humour—coarse it always was, degenerate it now is; but it certainly exists. Neither is it just to say of Miss Braddon's books that they teach you to hate your neighbour and love your neighbour's wife. Do let us have the truth, Gentlemen! When in the exercise of my duty I have had to read Miss Braddon, I have come to the following general conclusions about her books:—This writer has neither height nor sweetness; she is coarse in her "effects" and unscrupulous in her choice of material; but the moral teaching of her books is as correct as it can possibly be. Its fault is not its obliquity, but its conventional or second-hand ring. Gentlemen, again I say, let us have the truth! It is becoming so rare that, to parody the Athenian, one will soon have to go about begging for a drop of truth in a quill to bathe one's eyes with. The paper on "Children's Books" is the most astounding trash—the merest flux of utter twaddle. How such writing as that of these two articles came into a magazine edited by Mr. Paxton Hood, goodness only knows. The other papers are good; that entitled "Gleanings after the Talmud" is well worth the price of the number, and I hope to see the magazine again, free from any writing so far below the mark as that of which I have spoken. There must be inequalities in magazine writing; but thoroughpaced badness is unpardonable. Not to be myself unjust, I will add that the article on Miss Braddon contains keen and sound criticism, and is written from the right point of view, though it overshoots the mark.

I omitted to mention, in noticing the *Contemporary* last week, that Mr. Haweis boldly comes forward to condemn opera—on aesthetic grounds, with which I entirely agree:—"The opera is a mixture of two things which ought always to be kept distinct—the sphere of musical emotion and the sphere of dramatic action. It is not true, under any circumstances, that people sing songs with a knife thrust through them. The war between the stage and music is interminable. We have only to glance at a first-rate libretto—e.g., that of Gounod's 'Faust'—to see that the play is miserably spoiled for the music. We have only to think of any stock opera to see that the music is hampered and impeded in its development by the play. Controversy upon this subject will, of course, rage fiercely. Meanwhile irreversible principles of art must be noted." Bravo, Mr. Haweis! Here's a nigger will back you to any extent in that little game!

An old acquaintance, the *Christian Spectator*, reappears, at double price, as the *Free Churchman*. Along with much readable matter, none of it, I think, bad, it contains a courageous essay on the "Ethics of Rebellion." The author holds that, if the Irish people (as distinguished from a faction) wished to cut their cable and go free from the larger barque to which they are now tethered, we should be bound in justice to let Ireland go.

The *Leisure Hour* does not usually reach me, but I have received it this month, and a word of strong praise is due to its varied literature and its admirable illustrations. Better engravings are nowhere to be found.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The attractions of the LYCEUM pantomime have been supplemented by an amusing little comedieta, adapted, I suppose, from the French, by Mr. T. J. Williams. "Who's to Win Him?" has very little plot in it; but it serves a good purpose in bringing six or seven pretty young ladies on to the stage and in providing them with smart things to say. Miss Annie Goodall sings a capital hunting-song in the course of the piece; and Miss Sydney, Miss Burton, Miss Laidlaw, and Miss Armstrong have pretty, characteristic little parts, to which they do good justice. Miss Sydney will be remembered by playgoers as the young lady who distinguished herself at the Haymarket, last summer, by an excellent performance of the gipsy-girl, in "The Wild-Goose Chase." The male characters are represented by Mr. Nelson and Mr. Thompson. The little piece was perfectly successful. I may add that the Lyceum pantomime, which was in a terribly incomplete state on the occasion of its first performance, now runs very smoothly. A beautiful illuminated fountain has been added to the transformation scene, which stood sadly in need of additional attraction. The ballets, with which the piece abounds, are magnificently costumed.

At the ROYALTY, Mr. Burnand's "Humbly" has been withdrawn, and Mr. Maddison Morton's drama "All that Glitters is not Gold" has taken its place, until Mr. Halliday's drama is ready for production. Miss Carlotta Addison, who is fairly installed as the leading "juvenile lady" at this theatre, plays the promoted factory girl, Martha Gibbs, with the earnest delicacy for which all her more serious impersonations are remarkable. I should very much like to see Miss Carlotta Addison in an original leading part. Mr. Dewar and Mr. Danvers play their parts exceedingly well, though Mr. Danvers should conquer a tendency to over-act. He allows himself to be led away by the applause he receives, without taking into consideration from what part of the house the applause comes.

Mr. Atkins has made a decided hit in Mr. Belmore's part in "Flying Scud," and Miss Bella Goodall plays Lord Woodbine with much judgment. I understand that Miss Fanny Josephs takes the management of the HOLBORN at Easter. Mr. Sefton Parry transfers his managerial powers to the PRINCE OF WALES'S, Liverpool.

Mr. B. Webster's "Hen and Chickens" has been revived at the OLYMPIC. The "Octoroon" and "Arrah-na-Pogue" take the place of "The Streets of London" and the "Colleen Bawn" at the PRINCESS'S on Monday next. Mr. T. W. Robertson has an original comedy in rehearsal at the PRINCE OF WALES'S.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A painful occurrence has taken place at Posen. A Captain Withofs, in the Prussian service, and garrisoned in that town, had fallen passionately in love with a young actress named Walmore, who by her excellent conduct had gained general esteem, and who resided in the same house as himself. His advances not having been favourably received, he threatened to kill her and commit suicide afterwards. The young woman in terror wrote to the Colonel of the Captain's regiment to beg for protection. A few days back the officer, having received a letter from his superior officer, penetrated into Mlle. Walmore's room, and, pointing a revolver at her, fired; she put out her hands to protect her body, and the ball broke her forearm. The officer then went back to his apartment and blew out his own brains.

EAST LONDON DISTRESS.—Next to the wretchedness of the poor people themselves, the saddest thing about the distress in the east of London has been the waste of funds through the want of co-operation between the official organs of relief and the volunteer agencies. The various bodies have, as it were, been fighting each to its own hand, competing keenly not only for money, but objects upon whom to expend it. Sometimes they helped the same cases twice over, and sometimes they trusted that somebody else would do what was never done at all; and the worst of it was that, in this reckless and irregular distribution of relief, it was too often the least needy and deserving who, by dint of persistence and impatience, got the lion's share; while the quiet poor, faint with shame as well as famine, starved in neglect. Notwithstanding the vast sums which have been spent, no improvement has been made upon the great mass of destitution. Paupers and mendicants of the hardened professional stamp are flocking from all parts to join in the scramble for alms; and British benevolence, baffled and perplexed, begins to be frightened at its own work. Happily, there is now some prospect of this anarchy being reduced to something like order. At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the representatives of charitable societies in operation in the east of London it was resolved to take a hint from Lancashire experience, and to bring the various agencies, now isolated and scattered, under the control of a central committee, which will act in co-operation with the poor-law system.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

"DEARER THAN LIFE" AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

OUR Theatrical Lounger has already spoken of Mr. Byron's new drama, "Dearer than Life," lately produced at the Queen's Theatre. We now add a brief outline of the piece in connection with the accompanying Engraving.

In the general scheme of its structure the plot bears a resemblance to that of "The Porter's Knot;" and there are passages in the play which also call to mind the domestic melodrama brought out some years ago at the Olympic under the name of "The Chimney Corner." We are introduced into the family circle of Michael Garner, a bluff, honest, old tradesman of the Sampson Burr type, and his devoted wife, who have an only son, in whom all their hopes are centred. This youth, if not the most prominent of all the characters, is, at all events, the most active in keeping the others in dramatic motion, and encompassing them with trials and tribulations. Like young Burr, he falls into bad company—his favourite associate and the chief contriver of his ruin being Bob Gassitt, a roué and betting man, not unlike the Stephen Scatter of Mr. Oxfenford's drama. Under the tutelage of this profligate mentor, Charley turns out a spendthrift and a turpitude. He stands to make a "pot of money" upon Sunbeam; but the horse thus effulgently designated is, of course, "scratched," and his backer comes to grief. The discovery that his son has robbed his employers falls like a thunderbolt upon Michael Garner; and the dreadful news is all the more unwelcome, coming, as it does, at the moment when there is a social gathering at Garner's house to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of his wedding-day. To shield his boy from infamy, and more especially to keep his crime secret from his mother, the old man, as in "The Porter's Knot," pretends to have himself committed the felony too truly laid to the charge of his son. This ruse is the saving of the latter, who escapes to a foreign land; but it is the destruction of the old people, who, driven from their comfortable shop and home, are reduced to a garret in Lambeth, where Michael becomes a messenger, and his niece Lucy a sempstress. After the lapse of two years, during which period the family undergo bitter privations, Charley returns from abroad a rich and regenerated man. He restores his father and mother to their former reputable position, and gladdens the heart of his cousin Lucy, who is fondly attached to him, but who, while he has been away, has been persecuted with the odious addresses of Bob Gassitt, whom she dreads and despises.

GROSS OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—An unaccountable series of outrages of an uncommon kind is reported from the neighbourhood of Clontygora, between Dundalk and Newry. The houses of ten or more small farmers or cottiers were visited at night by a band of ruffians, who smashed the windows, covering the inmates in their beds with the stones which they threw in; they entered some of the houses, broke crockery and furniture, and smashed even the window-frames. One man's cart they wheeled off and tumbled into a stream. In another case five stacks of oats were torn down and injured. They carried away one man's clothes from his bedside, and they were subsequently found in a stream hard by. A number of acts of wanton violence were committed, and all within some two hours. No cause is assignable, and the sufferers impute the attack to "strangers."

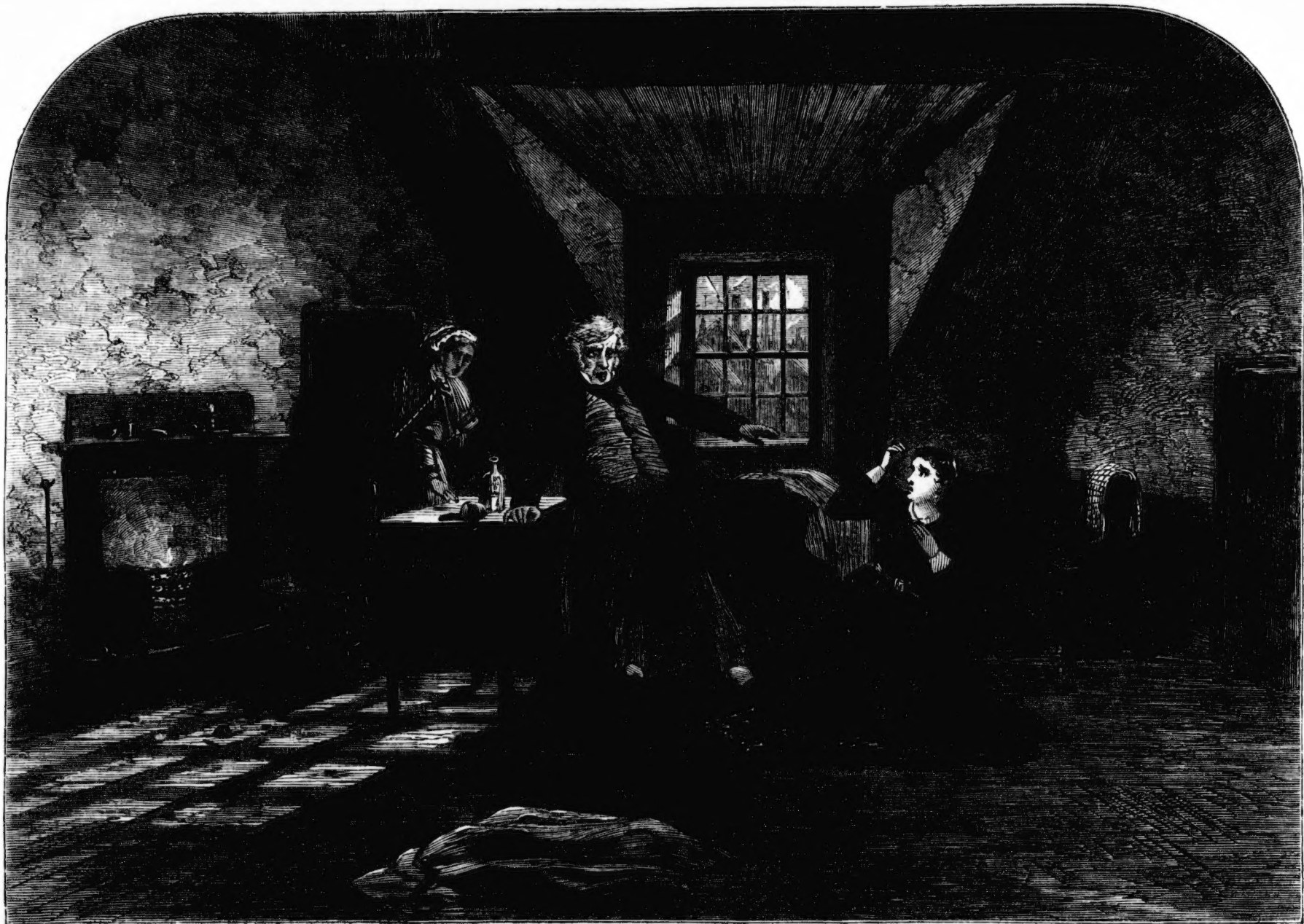
BRUTAL MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, between five and six in the evening, a shocking murder was perpetrated at Birmingham, the victim being a middle-aged lady, named Miss Milbourne. The deceased resided in her own house alone, and was reputed to be wealthy. It happened that the next-door neighbour, named Bullock, saw three strange men clambering over the yard wall of deceased's house, and, startled by a remark one of them made of alarm at perceiving that she was watching them, Mrs. Bullock at once went to deceased's house, and the body of Miss Milbourne was found lifeless but still warm, with thumb and finger marks upon the throat, showing that she had been strangled. The drawers in the upper rooms were turned topsy-turvy, but the search for money could not have been very productive, as deceased had deposited her cash at the bank.

VESUVIUS.—A letter from Naples, describing the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, says:—"Of late the road to the Observatory has been deserted by visitors, who take that rather which lies between Resina and the Favorita. Thousands go up every night—it is the great nocturnal promenade—and many, misled by the apparent proximity of the stream, go up on foot; but it is a rugged and wearisome road, over huge masses of lava, and many are the tumbles and tattered dresses which are the consequence. Perhaps at the present moment the best point of observation is the church of Pogliano, which may be reached without difficulty and without much fatigue. Who, however, thinks of either in the face of this most glorious spectacle? On one night this week, together with the crowds from the foot of the mountain, came up a band of music which played waltzes and polkas, and tarantellas and selections from the "Ballo in Maschera."

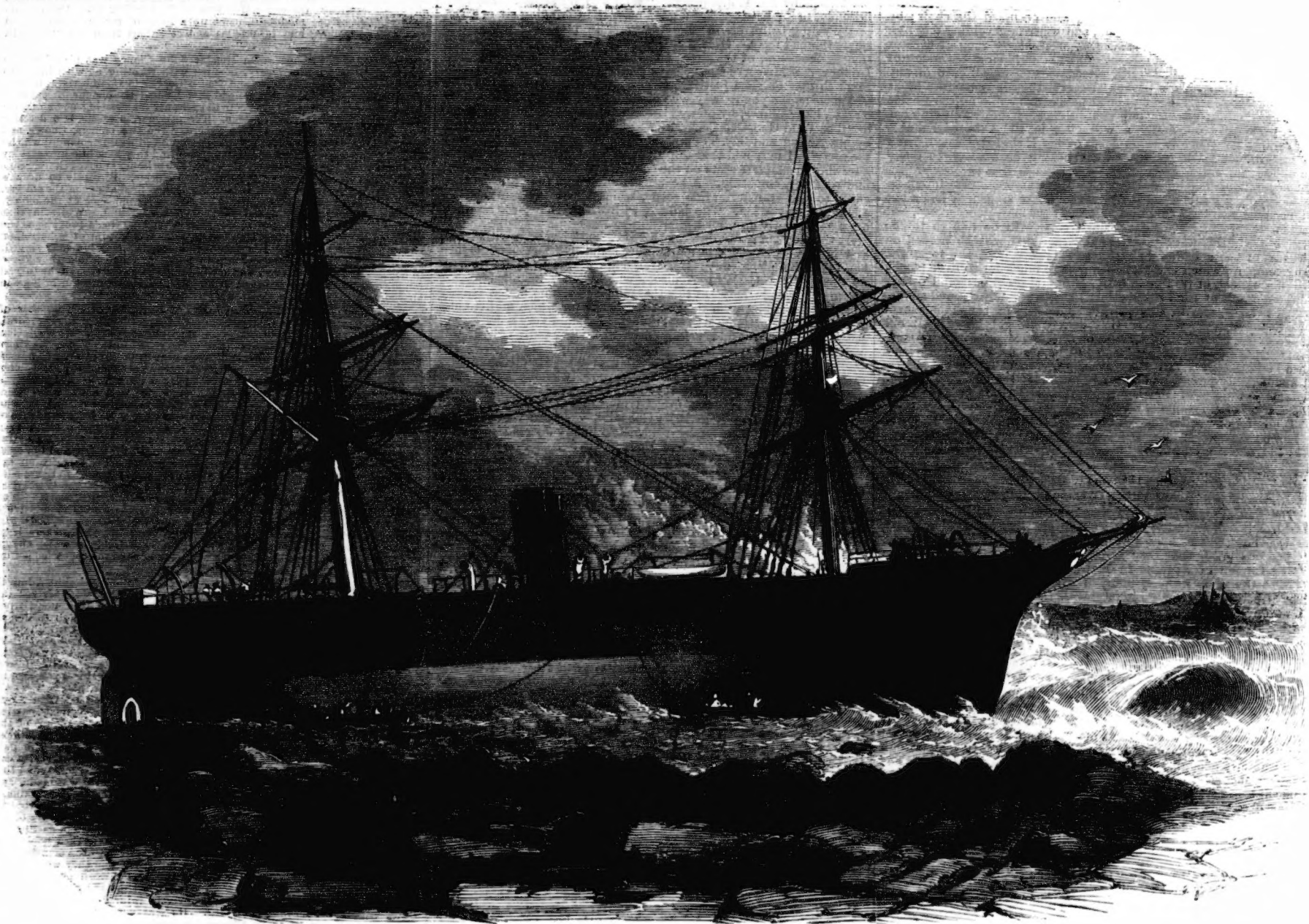
A DESPERATE FELLOW.—On Monday John Clancy was placed at the bar, before Sir Thomas Henry, charged with shooting at with intent to murder Police Sergeant Chown and Police Constable Chamberlain, both of the E Division of police. Mr. Poland said he had the honour to appear in this case for the Crown to prosecute the prisoner for shooting at two police officers with intent to murder them. The prisoner, it seems, is a deserter from the Royal Engineers, and on Saturday the two officers, Chown and Chamberlain, were watching him. They stopped him and demanded who he was. He gave a false name and false address, and they took him into custody on suspicion of being a deserter. Upon that the prisoner knocked the sergeant down and ran away, pursued by the two officers. Presently he drew a revolver, stopped in his flight, turned round, and fired at one of the officers. After running some distance further he fired a second shot at the officer. Ultimately he was stopped and thrown on the ground. While in that posture he again fired at one of the officers, and by God's providence the bullet was stopped by a pin which had in some way got into the barrel, or he must have been killed. His face was blackened and his hair singed. The officers had shown great courage in pursuing a man whom they knew to be possessed of a revolver, and continuing the chase though he turned round from time to time to fire at them. After evidence substantiating the above statement had been given, the prisoner was remanded.

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.—The Bishop of Rochester met a number of clergy and gentlemen, on Wednesday, in the chapter-house of his cathedral, to discuss the two subjects of education and diocesan synods. No resolution was formally adopted; but, according to the report in the *Times*, the views generally expressed by the several speakers were in favour of some improved system of education, having especial reference to the compulsory attendance of children, especially those at work under a certain age, and that employers of children should be compelled to see that such rules were carried out. In the course of the discussion which ensued it was admitted by all the speakers that the compulsory school attendance of children not at work was impracticable, at least for the present, even if desirable—public opinion not being yet ripe for any such legislative movement, while sufficient time had not been given for a full and fair trial of the present system of education. The speakers, with scarcely an exception, advocated the necessity of stamping any system of national education with a religious character, a purely secular education, it was contended, being the greatest possible evil. In consequence of the length to which the discussion on education was extended, there was comparatively but little time for the consideration of the question of diocesan synods. In that which ensued, however, it was generally agreed by the speakers, both lay and clerical, that some system was eminently desirable by which clergy and laity might consult together, with the view of adopting concerted action for the good of the Church.

EXPERIENCES OF A HURRICANE.—The large full-rigged ship Admiral Lyons, of Newcastle, belonging to Mr. McAllums, Quayside, arrived in Shields harbour last Saturday morning, with a cargo of timber, from Quebec, after a passage of sixty-four days, during which time a succession of furious gales was experienced, and the crew called to pass through great hardships. The Admiral Lyons left Quebec about the middle of November, bound for the Tyne. Shortly after sailing, a fierce storm broke away from the north-west, and, on entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, swelled into a perfect hurricane. As the sea broke over the deck the water was frozen to a depth of nearly six inches. The whole of the ropes were also frozen. All the crew fell victims to the frost, and were disabled with frost-bites. Misfortunes seldom come singly; the rudder was next carried away, and the vessel left to the fury of the wind and violence of the sea. For days she lay in the trough of the sea until the almost helpless crew managed to knock a new rudder together. The gale continuing to rage as furiously as ever, the new rudder was carried away after being in use a few days. Another helm was constructed, and this was carried away, being in use about three days. A third was made, and this met a similar fate to the others. All this time great mountains of waves swept the decks. To save her the deck cargo was thrown overboard. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the hurricane and the fury of the sea when it is stated that the crew were upwards of ten days in casting the timber overboard. During these operations the crew worked nobly and energetically, although exposed to the greatest peril with the monster seas breaking over them. The provisions next fell short, and they were put on short rations, and by the time the deck cargo was thrown overboard the men were completely exhausted. During the time the gale was at its worst one of the men at the wheel was severely injured by being struck by a sea. Another man broke his leg. He was walking along the deck, which was all ice, when he slipped his footing and broke his left leg. The fourth rudder brought the Admiral Lyons safely into port. She now lies off the Limekiln shore, North Shields. Nearly all her sails are gone.



SCENE FROM "DEAREST THAN LIFE," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP CHICAGO, AT GUILLEN, NEAR ROCHE'S POINT, IRELAND.

JAN. 25, 1868

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT GLASGOW.

THE new bridge across the Clyde at Glasgow, shown in our Engraving, has been constructed for the City Union Railway, and for connecting all the lines on the north and south of the river into one general terminus in St. Rnoch-square; but in consequence of the great expense of the work, and the present unfavourable condition of railway affairs, it is doubted whether the whole scheme will be carried out—at least, for a time. A portion, however, is expected to be completed soon. The City Union Railway joins the joint line of the Paisley, Greenock, and Glasgow, and South-Western at Pollockshields, about one mile and a half from St. Rnoch-square, and crosses several streets on the south side before reaching the river. The line then crosses the stream by the bridge shown in our illustration. The

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE CLYDE AT GLASGOW.

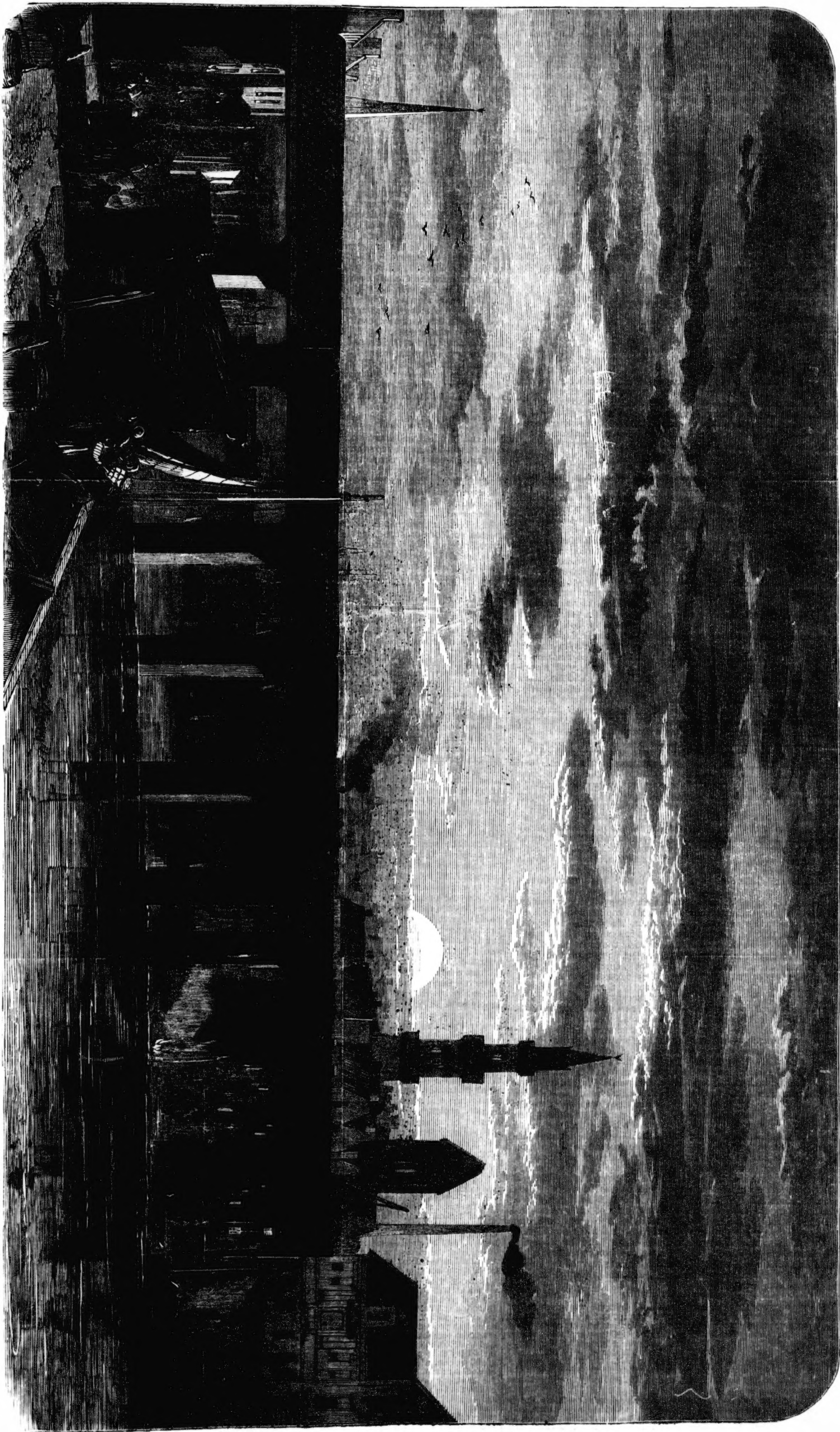
southern end of which is opposite Thistle-street, and the northern end is in Clyde-street, a little below Hutcheson-street Bridge. The proposed line of railway crosses Bridgegate, at the corner of King-street, and then strikes off easterly towards Gallowgate, crosses to High-street, to the old College-green, where there is to be a grand depot for goods. From this point there is to be a line to join the North British Railway at Cowcaddan. Another branch is designed to run westward to St. Rnoch-square, but it is doubtful if it will ever be carried further than to Dunlop-street. The bridge is built on cylinders 8½ ft. in diameter, sunk 76 ft. below low-water mark. On these cylinders rest the piers, which are constructed of Scotch granite (almost as hard as granite), with granite capitals. The

upper portion of the ironwork of the bridge is on the lattice-girder principle. The bridge was designed by Mr. Blair, engineer; Messrs. Brassey and Co. are the contractors; and the work has been carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Milroy, by the resident engineer, Mr. Crouch, who has displayed much tact and skill in conducting the operations. The lattice girders were supplied by the Worcester Iron Company.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP CHICAGO.

ON the night of the 12th inst. the steam-ship Chicago, belonging to the Great Western, was wrecked at a place called Galilee in the neighbourhood of

Roche's Point, near the entrance to Queenstown Harbour, Cork. The vessel left New York on the 2nd inst., and had made a very good passage. A thick fog coming on when she neared the Irish coast, her commander, Captain McNay, used great precautions, moving at an extremely low speed, and continually sounding the depth. He had passed the Old Head of Kinsale, and thought himself south of Roche's Point, when he was really going into the coast between Roche's Point and Power Head. The lead when last thrown, at six o'clock in the evening, showed a depth of fifteen fathoms; but immediately after this the captain observed the surf, indicating the presence of hidden rocks, and ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed. The order was at once obeyed; but, before it had any effect on the way of the ship, she struck; and again, when the back-



ward motion of the engines did take place, she struck very heavily, shaking every part of her and causing terrible alarm to those on board. The engine-room was quickly filled with water, which made its way through a large hole made by the rock. The furnaces were extinguished; and Captain M'Nay, finding no chance of getting the ship off the rock, on which she had got firmly fixed, set to work to save the passengers and crew. A life-boat was launched, and into it went four men, under the second officer, Mr. Clifford. The female cabin passengers, to the number of eight, were placed in this boat and landed safely; other boats, with the female steerage passengers, about thirty in number, soon followed; and last came the male passengers, with the officers and crew. The persons on board numbered about 130, and in about an hour they were all landed, without injury to life or limb. The specie on board, to the amount of £60,000, was also saved. For five or six hours after the vessel struck it blew rather freshly, and she laboured a little; but as the morning dawned the sea became calmer, and the wind changed to a point off the land. The rock on which the Chicago ran, as she was veering round, runs directly south of the mainland. It is a reef of about 30 ft. in width, and runs something like 100 ft. into the sea. At low water it is quite dry, but at each side there are fifteen fathoms of water. When she first ran on this reef her stem was directed about north-west, but the ebbing tide, as well as the wind, drove her round till she lay parallel with the shore, distant not more than 200 yards. She afterwards went to pieces. The Chicago was a new ship, having only been launched in the month of October, 1856. She was built on the Tyne. Her cargo consisted principally of grain and cotton, which, together with the ship herself, are valued at £200,000.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Now that such prominent attention is being directed to the exploration of the Holy Land, it may be interesting to indicate what has been done, by the promoters of the fund by which that project was initiated and by which it has been sustained. The Palestine Exploration Fund was established in the early part of 1865 by the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Argyll, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P., and other gentlemen well acquainted with Biblical literature. The Queen at once gave her patronage to the scheme proposed, and there is no doubt that such a project was necessary, for, though many travellers had visited Palestine, all our information regarding that country was either inaccurate or imperfect. Though the fund has never assumed any condition of magnitude, much has been done to correct false impressions or to make deficient investigations, if not perfect, at least less imperfect than they were. When the fund was originated maps of Palestine were inaccurate, not only in detail, but in general features; there was nothing but confusion in the spelling of the proper names; no excavations had been made, and, consequently, the archaeology rested on no sufficient basis; the geology was all conjectural, and the natural history but imperfectly investigated. Of the manners and customs of the people—so important in their bearing on the ancient inhabitants of the country, and so likely before long to be obliterated—no record had yet been made. At the same time, the founders felt that no country more urgently required illustration than Palestine. In natural features, manners, dress, and modes of life of its inhabitants, it differs so materially from the western world that without an accurate knowledge of these the outward form and complexion of the events, and much of the significance of the records of the Bible must remain more or less obscure. Even to a casual traveller in the Holy Land the Bible becomes, in its form, and, therefore, to some extent in its substance, a new book. It is not to be expected that the life and manners of the ancient Israelites will be revealed by any discovery of monuments in the same fullness that those of the Egyptians and Assyrians have been; but still, information of intense interest cannot fail to be obtained. If the same zeal and knowledge had been exercised in the exploration of Palestine as in that of Rome or Carthage, there is no doubt that our acquaintance with the ancient manners, customs, and general mode of life of its inhabitants would be made far more intimate than it is at present. Of the results of the institution of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the following particulars are extracted substantially from reports and letters published from time to time:—The committee now includes the most eminent personages in the political, literary, and scientific world, many of whom have spent considerable time in the country itself, and are intimately acquainted with what ought to be done and what can be done. The first thing to do was to send out an expedition with the view of arriving at positive results, and partly to see what a future expedition of explorers might accomplish; so that the first expedition was mainly tentative. For this the committee chose two officers of the Royal Engineers. One was Captain Wilson, who in the previous year had charge of the survey of Jerusalem, undertaken through the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts, and carried out by Captain Wilson. The other was Lieutenant Anderson, who had also much experience in surveying and examining ground. These gentlemen took a corporal of sappers with them, an expert photographer and practical surveyor. They landed at Beyrout in December, 1865, and occupied six months in slowly passing through the country from north to south, determining the exact positions of places, recording the features of the ground, taking heights, examining ruined sites, photographing and generally investigating everything that came in their way. They fixed, for the first time, the exact latitude and longitude of nearly fifty places between Damascus and Jerusalem, and obtained accurate detailed maps of the whole central line of the country, with several outlying districts. They also took 170 photographs, and made carefully-measured drawings of between thirty and forty structures—temples, synagogues, and churches—which had never before been taken. These of themselves formed a substantial addition to our topographical knowledge of the Holy Land. In 1867, in organising the second expedition, Jerusalem was made the headquarters. For the topographical and excavation department Lieutenant Warren, an officer of much experience and great energy, was selected. He started early in January last, and is now in Jerusalem, with two sappers, actively engaged in excavating and exploring. He has already been rewarded by a discovery in relation to the south wall of the sacred inclosure which, without going into details—which would be unintelligible without illustration—we imagine to be one of the most important yet made there. In addition to his labour in Jerusalem, Mr. Warren has carefully surveyed much of the Philistine Plain, a considerable portion of the highlands of Judea, and the Valley of the Jordan, for about sixteen miles north of the Dead Sea. These surveys, combined with those of Wilson and Anderson, give us, for the first time, the materials for a correct map of more than three fourths of the Holy Land. Most valuable discoveries have been also made in geology, zoology, botany, and natural history generally, which, to all students of the Bible, cannot fail to be productive of attention and interest. Mr. Grove, the hon. secretary of the fund, has done much to popularise the subject; and the future progress of the Palestine explorers will, doubtless, now be watched with increasing interest.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT BRISTOL.—A banquet was given to her Majesty's Ministers at Bristol on Wednesday night, and a great gathering of the Conservatives of the west took place to do them honour, covers being laid for 1400. Amongst the guests were the Foreign Minister (Lord Stanley), the Home Secretary (Mr. Gathorne Hardy), the Secretary for War (Sir J. F. Pakington), Colonel Taylor, M.P., Lord Bathurst, Northwick, and Tredegar, &c. The Duke of Beaufort presided. Sir J. Pakington returned thanks for the military services: Lord Stanley for the toast of the evening (proposed by Colonel Hogg, M.P.), and Mr. Hardy for "The House of Commons."

A SENTRY on duty at Charlesfort, Kinsale, detected a figure slowly approaching the walls, through the gloom. He watched for some time, and, convinced that the visitor, whoever he might be, was on mischief bent, he sternly challenged. No response. Again and again with like effect, and the figure still crouched stealthily along. No longer hesitating, he took careful aim with his Snider and fired. The figure stopped, staggered, and, with a groan, fell over. The garrison, alarmed, rushed out, and found—a sheep.

BURIAL SOCIETIES.

MR. TIDD PRATT has thought it necessary to issue a caution to the supporters of burial societies, whether patrons or subscribers, because of the numerous and almost daily complaints made to him as registrar of friendly societies by persons who cannot obtain payment of their claims. The original Act for the encouragement of friendly societies, passed June 21, 1793, evidently had in view friendly societies or clubs purely local in their character, having managers wholly unpaid except in the case of the secretary, their members, as a rule, known to each other, and without collectors. To these societies Mr. Pratt makes no objection. Not quite twenty years ago, however, there came into being a new sort of burial society not managed by its members, but as an insurance office, by high-salaried treasurers, secretaries, and directors, having under their control a whole army of well-paid agents and collectors in all the principal towns in the kingdom. But, although the management of these societies resembles the ordinary insurance office, the results do not. The insurers have no policy given to them, but only a card on which their subscriptions are recorded, and Mr. Pratt points out that this is far from sufficient, and no guarantee if the subscriber should not have been "admitted a member according to the rules." But a more important consideration, of interest to every one concerned in burial societies, is their present financial position; and to show this Mr. Pratt gives a tabular view of the condition of ten of them, made up from their last annual reports. The members of these ten societies numbered 486,612; the gross receipts for the year, £94,323; the expenses of management, £36,301; and the payments for deaths or sickness, £64,386. These two items make a total of £100,687, so that the expenditure of the societies has exceeded the receipts by £6364. The funds in hand amounted to only £67,267, or about 2s. 10d. each member; while "the amount insured must exceed £1,500,000." Among these ten societies is the St. Patrick's of Liverpool, whose members numbered 150,000, paying £33,270 during the year; its management cost £16,552, or nearly half its receipts, and it paid £20,327 for burials and sickness, so that every 20s. paid cost by way of management 16s. 3d.; its expenditure for the year exceeded the receipts by £3609, and the amount in its treasury at the close of the year represented 2s. 4d. per member. Another society, the United Legal of Liverpool, having 59,644 members, received £14,865 in subscriptions for the year; its management cost £6731; and it paid £8467 to its members, at a cost, this shows, of 16s. for every pound. Its assets represented 4s. 6d. for every member, and its expenditure over receipts £333. The Victoria Legal of Birmingham, a sick society, forms a more extraordinary case. Its 8637 members subscribed £1764 during the year; its management cost the enormous sum of £1126, equal to 63½ per cent of the year's receipts, or £3 to every 20s. paid to its sick, who received £376. This society had £261 in hand, or 7d. per member; but its receipts for the year exceeded its expenditure by £262, a fact which seems to show that the amount subscribed by the members far exceeded their needs on account of sickness, and that they had, indeed, been extravagant in their providence. The remainder of the ten societies are the Loyal Philanthropic of Liverpool, whose expenditure was 35½ per cent of its receipts, and whose exchequer contained £11,356, or 5s. a member; the Philanthropic Bury of Blackburn, whose expenditure was 14½ per cent, with £10,270 assets, or 1s. 11d. per member; the Protective Bury of Liverpool, with an expenditure of 33½ per cent and £6109 in hand, or 3s. 9d. per member; the St. Ann's Catholic of Liverpool, whose management cost over 37½ per cent, and whose funds amount to £823, or only 8d. per member; the Original Legal of Preston, with an expenditure of over 17½ per cent, had assets to the amount of £5633, or 3s. 5d. per member; the Unanimous Brotherly, which spends upwards of 17½ per cent in management, had £1557 in hand, or 3s. 4d. per member; and the Family Bury of Chorley, which expended £8 per cent in management, had £237 in hand, or 3d. per member. This society paid £1544 to its members at a cost of 1s. 6d. per 20s.—a very small charge compared with the expenditure of some of the societies; but economy seems in this case to have been induced by poverty. Only two of the ten societies showed receipts over expenditure. To one of them, the Victoria Legal of Birmingham, we have referred; the other is the Unanimous Brotherly of Preston, which shows a balance of £16 in its favour. Some particulars are also given with respect to the Royal Liver and Victoria Legal, both of Liverpool. The gross receipts of the Royal Liver for the year last reported on were £125,181, its management cost £45,857, or above 36½ per cent; and it paid its insurers £60,880, so that every pound dispensed for the direct benefit of the members cost 15s. 1d. The society's assets were £103,355, and Mr. Pratt concludes its members must number 400,000. The Victoria Legal, of Liverpool, gave its year's receipts as £28,431; the payments to members, £12,885; the expenses of management, £12,065, or nearly 20s. for every 20s. paid as benefits. This society's property is estimated at £10,544, and its members numbered 127,286. The whole of the property possessed by these twelve societies amounted to only £181,166, or about three quarters of their year's premiums. The tables of the Post-Office authorities show that the monthly payments usually required by burial societies would give to insurers in the Post Office a larger sum, with Government security, than any existing friendly society promises to pay. For instance, payments of 13d. per month from the age of thirty would insure a claim at death of £8 6s. 8d. from the Post-Office, £6 from the Royal Liver, £7 from the Victoria Legal of Liverpool, and £8 from the Royal Philanthropic of Liverpool; but at present the Post-Office insurances cannot be entered upon for less than £20. A return ordered by the House of Lords on Aug. 16, 1867, will, when furnished, supply us with full information with respect to the whole of these associations; but for the present the Registrar suggests that noblemen and gentlemen should not allow their names to appear as presidents or trustees of societies without first ascertaining that they are based on sound principles and that their management is economical, because intending subscribers are apt to look upon such names as sufficient guarantees of a society's solvency. He also observes that old age pay and payment at death can be secured, with Government guarantee, by insurance at the Post-Office; while medical attendance and sick pay may be secured in connection with local friendly societies. He concludes by recommending, for the better security of subscribers to burial societies, that disputes should be decided by justices or the county court; he objects to arbitration, as the claimant is at a disadvantage in not being able to compel the attendance of witnesses.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE FENIANS.—Abbe Cambalot has discovered a ready means of getting rid of Fenianism, and thus reveals it to Mr. Louis Veuillot:—"The Queen and the Parliament of England, in having recourse, like Charlemagne, to the inspirations of the Holy Spirit," writes the Abbe, "would find an infallible means of destroying Fenianism, and of preserving the empire of the seas and the possession of India. This means would be to supplicate Pius IX. to come over and sing high mass in St. Paul's, of London, and to proclaim there, according to the Evangel, the definitive abolition of the bastard work of Henry VIII.; to restore on the ruins of Anglicanism the Pontifical authority, that supreme authority, even the infallible authority of St. Peter's successor."

BRYANT THE POET.—The poet Bryant having been asked by the alumni of Williams College to send them a poem for their annual meeting, the aged poet declined in this letter, which is to be described by the words charming and touching, and which is of more value than many occasional verses:—"New York, Dec. 27, 1867.—You ask me for a few lines of verse to be read at your annual festival of the alumni of Williams College. I am ever ill at occasional verses. Such as it is, my vein is not of that sort. I find it difficult to satisfy myself. Besides, it is the December of life with me. I try to keep a few flowers in pots—mere remembrances of a more genial season, which is now with the things of the past. If I can have a carnation or two for Christmas, I think myself fortunate. You write as if I had nothing to do, in fulfilling your request, but to go out and gather, under the hedges and by the brooks, a bouquet of flowers that spring spontaneously, and throw them upon your table. If I were to try, what would you say if it proved to be only a little bundle of dead stalks and withered leaves, which my dim sight had mistaken for fresh green sprays and blossoms? So I must excuse myself as well as I can, and content myself with wishing a very pleasant evening to the foster-children of Old Williams who meet on New-Year's Day, and all manner of prosperity and honour to the excellent institution of learning in which they were nurtured."

OUR NATIONAL INCOME.

MR. DUDLEY BAXTER read a lecture on the above subject at a meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday night—Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., presiding. In opening his paper, Mr. Baxter said that there could scarcely be an inquiry more interesting to those who took a pride in the country than the investigation of the statistics of our national income. What were the means and aggregate wages of our labouring population, what the numbers and aggregate profits of the middle classes, what the revenues of our great proprietors and capitalists, and what the pecuniary strength of the nation to bear the burdens annually falling upon us? What capital in land, and goods and money was stored up for our subsistence and for carrying out our enterprise? What was the relative magnitude of our National Debt? What progress had been made since the beginning of the century in the increase of our income and the accumulation of savings? And what were the risks to which our wealth was exposed, and the precautions that ought to be taken for our own protection, and for the safety of posterity? Having detailed the available data which afforded materials for such an inquiry, the lecturer proceeded to classify the population into the income classes and dependent classes. From the Census tables of 1861 it was possible to ascertain with tolerable accuracy the number of persons who might be presumed to have independent incomes. In England and Wales they were as follow in 1861:—1, persons with independent incomes (men, boys, women, and girls), 9,289,000; 2, persons without independent incomes, 10,626,000. He would classify the persons with independent incomes into the upper and middle classes, on the one hand, and the manual-labour classes on the other. As regarded England and Wales, in 1861, the totals were:—1, upper and middle classes, 1,943,000; 2, manual-labour classes, 7,346,000. So that the upper and middle classes with incomes of their own were rather more than one fifth of the total income classes, or one fourth of the similar members of the manual-labour classes. From 1861 to 1866 the increase of the income classes had been as follows in England and Wales:—Upper and middle classes (one fifth), 110,000; manual-labour classes (four fifths), 440,000; total increase, 550,000. Of the population of the United Kingdom there were in 1861 13,270,500 persons with independent incomes and 15,506,500 without independent incomes. In 1867 the upper and middle classes in England and Wales were 5,000,000 in round numbers, and of these nearly three persons were dependent for every two with independent incomes. The manual-labour classes were 6,000,000 in round numbers, and were almost equally divided between earners and non-earners. In Scotland, at the same time, the upper and middle classes were 692,000, and the manual-labour classes were 2,460,000. In Ireland at the same time the upper and middle classes were 1,056,000, and the manual-labour classes were 4,501,000. The numbers for the United Kingdom in 1867 were as follow:—Upper and middle classes with independent incomes, 2,759,000; dependent, 3,858,000; total, 6,618,000. Manual-labour classes with independent incomes, 10,961,000; dependent, 12,130,000; total, 23,091,000. Having given an elaborate syllabus of the incomes of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately, the lecturer said they would now be able to add together the aggregate incomes of these countries, and obtain the income of the United Kingdom. In 1867 the gross income of the United Kingdom was as follows:—Upper and middle classes, £496,734,000; manual-labour class, £324,645,000; total, £821,379,000. In round numbers their earnings were £500,000,000, plus £325,000,000, making a total of £825,000,000, an amount exceeding all previous calculation of the income of the nation. It was a wonderful thing that the gross annual income of the United Kingdom should exceed by £47,000,000 the whole £778,000,000 of the permanent National Debt.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—A rather romantic incident has occurred on board the Flying Venus, now in the harbour of Bombay. The captain shipped a young fellow at Liverpool, under the name of Thomas Brown, as a seaman, and after serving for a considerable time on board the ship it was discovered that he was a woman. She stated that she left her home at Aberdeen at fourteen years of age through the ill-treatment of a stepmother, and, having procured boy's clothing, went to sea. She contrived to preserve the secret of her sex for five years, and performed the duties of a seaman remarkably well, taking her turn at the wheel, going aloft to furl royals, and was quite an adept in the nicer details of the profession. The captain (Mr. Litter), on becoming acquainted with the fact of his having a woman on board, was perforce compelled to part with her, and accordingly he took her to the acting chief magistrate, on Dec. 13, at the Port Police Court, to ask his advice. At the suggestion of his Worship, with the kind consent of Mr. Bickers, the city missionary, she was handed over to that gentleman, who offered to look after her until she could be provided with a passage home, or some employment suited to her sex should be obtained. The captain gave her an excellent character, and said that she was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and at the same time was one of the smartest hands in the ship.

SEVEN YEARS' RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the seven years 1860-6 there were 297 passengers killed in railway accidents in the United Kingdom, 169 of them from causes beyond their own control, and 128 through their own misconduct or want of caution. In the same seven years 4515 passengers were injured, 4468 of them from causes beyond their own control, and 47 through their own misconduct or want of caution. The year 1866, for which the statistics have just been issued, was a favourable year. There were 274,293,668 passengers, besides 110,227 holders of season and periodical tickets, and fifteen passengers were killed and 540 injured from causes beyond their own control, and sixteen passengers were killed and seven injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution. In the seven years there were 1,477,649,511 ordinary passengers and 304,893 holders of season and periodical tickets, making together 1,478,154,404 travellers by railroad in the United Kingdom. The result of the railway accidents of the seven years was that one passenger in 5,746,475 was killed and one in 330,831 was injured from causes beyond their own control, and one passenger in 11,548,081 was killed and one in 31,450,093 injured owing (according to the companies' returns) to the misconduct or want of caution of these passengers. This statement is to a certain extent more unfavourable than the facts; for, as it is not known how many times the season and periodical ticket-holders travelled, they are counted only once. If we supposed that they travelled one hundred times a-piece upon an average, the foregoing statement of ratios would be above 8 per cent too high; for instance, the passengers killed from causes beyond their own control would be only one in 9,042,241. In the seven years the number of ordinary passengers increased from 163,435,678 in 1860 to 274,293,668 in 1866, and the number of season and periodical ticket-holders from 47,894 to 110,227, the latter class of travellers increasing the fastest. The length of line open increased from 10,433 miles at the end of 1860 to 13,854 at the end of 1866, the number of passengers increasing a great deal faster in proportion than the number of miles.

THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.—The interior of the official residence of the Lord Mayor is now, as for some weeks past, undergoing a costly and elaborate process of decoration under the direction of the City Architect (Mr. H. Horace Jones). The Common Council, at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, lately voted upwards of £2000 for the purpose, and the work will probably not be completed until the end of February. The money is being chiefly expended in the embellishment of the Egyptian Hall and the saloon, but the rest of the house throughout is undergoing alteration, repair, and decoration wherever these are needed. For some time past the fabric has in various parts shown symptoms of dilapidation, especially during the past year, when great cracks became visible in the interior of the Egyptian Hall, and the walls had to be shored up from the outside. This arose not from any decay in the structure itself but from a shrinking of the foundations, which became apparent two or three years ago. A great part of the site of the Mansion House was originally swampy, and the fabric was built for the most part upon oak piles driven deep into the earth. An official examination of the foundations made by the City architect upwards of two years ago disclosed the fact that numbers of those piles, though perfectly sound in the parts driven into the ground, had become seriously decayed by lapse of time and by a kind of dry rot in the parts exposed to the air, in consequence of which the stability of the structure was thought to be imperilled. Workmen have been for more than two years engaged in replacing the piles which had become decayed, and in restoring the foundations in other respects, a work attended with much difficulty and some danger, but which is now understood to be far advanced towards completion—if, indeed, it is not already finished. In this way the stability of the fabric has been entirely restored, and the civic authorities have felt themselves justified in applying funds towards its internal adornment, which is being prosecuted under the direction of the General Purposes Committee of the Court of Common Council, of which Mr. Hewitt is chairman. The Mansion House was designed in 1736 by Mr. George Dance, the then City architect, and its erection was commenced in March of the following year. The chief corner-stone was laid with much civic pomp on Oct. 25, 1739, in the thirteenth year of the reign of George II., and in the majority of Mr. Alderman Perry, M.P., and the fabric was completed in that of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, in 1752, thirteen years afterwards, who became its first occupant. Mr. Dance, who was an eminent architect in his day, is interred by the side of Sir Christopher Wren in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Literature.

The Rise and Fall of the Emperor Maximilian. A Narrative of the Mexican Empire, 1861-7. By COUNT EMILE DE KÉRATRY. London: Sampson Low and Co.

The world, which has been more pained and puzzled over the unhappy fate of the Emperor Maximilian than by many events of modern times, will be glad to receive the Count de Kératry's book, which is from authentic documents, and includes the Imperial correspondence. The world, however, will observe that the book is less a history than material for history, and that it is less about the "rise and fall of the Emperor Maximilian" than about the rise and fall of the French intervention in Mexico. The fifth act, as it may be called, of the most modern Mexican tragedy has now been discussed, over and over again, and, as the Count's book scarcely treats of it, it need not be discussed once more here. But, as we are not going to speak with admiration of the Count de Kératry, it is but fair to say that what he says of Maximilian is said fairly. "He loved his adopted country, and brought with him a high-minded conception of his mission." But the author, as a French soldier, thinks that the Emperor brought his fate upon himself, since the French Generals—who, apparently, can do nothing wrong—strongly advised him to depart with the French.

In the minds of Bonapartists, there is much to be said as to the utility—to say nothing of a memorable precedent—of abdication; but Maximilian thought himself bound to take his chance with the nation which had invited him to reign; and on that decision, and probably on that alone, the memory of the Archduke Max will be regarded with a melancholy affection, as he raised a pleasant and gallant affection whilst in his own sphere, in his own country. The style and contents of the Count's book may be very briefly summed up. He has little or nothing to say of the English and the Spaniards, up. He has little or nothing to say of the French army, who, indeed, stands in need of a friend, champion, or counsel. It is a twice-told tale, and a tale told at least twice throughout the last few generations. France, England, and Spain had determined, by a joint intervention, to compel Mexico to fulfil obligations already solemnly contracted, &c.; and the allies declined any intervention in the domestic affairs of the country, and especially any exercise of pressure on the will of the population with regard to their choice of a government; whereupon one of the allies immediately intervened! ("And whispering, I will never consent, consented!") At least it is plain that Maximilian would have been nobody in Mexico but for the presence of the French army, and it is certain that he became much worse than a nobody as soon as the French army evacuated the country. According to the present book, French intervention by French troops was the real business in hand. "Our financial claims were no longer in question. . . . In fact, the redress of the wrongs of our countrymen had been nothing but a mask which it was at last time to take off. . . . Thus, from the outset, the intervention of France in Mexico was the result of an ambiguous policy, which proved a constant incubus on the enterprise." Then, as to the conduct of the Government of the United States:—"At the end of 1865 Maximilian was secretly sacrificed. This Prince, whose imprudent ambition had impelled him to the shores of Vera Cruz, was about to fall a victim to the weakness of our Government in allowing its conduct to be dictated by American arrogance." The plain fact, of course, is that France in no way could like a war with the States for another "idea," and the States were too well filled with the Monroe doctrine, and still too well armed, to be afraid of staking a few laurels on a tolerably safe venture. To judge from these pages, the prowess of the French army was most astonishing. A handful of men went everywhere, and did everything, as the Duke said his peninsula veterans could do. And no doubt the French did; but a more experienced writer than Count de Kératry would see that astonishment at the valour of the French in Mexico is but a back-handed compliment to the French army. A French officer should expect nothing but the very best from the French troops under him; and are we wrong in fancying that the Count was on the staff of Marshal Bazaine? And now, to finish with the Imperial and official snubbing of the Marshal. On leaving Mexico and arriving at Toulon, the maritime prefect and the commandant of the sub-division proceeded on board the vessel, and announced to Marshal Bazaine that an order had been given not to pay him the accustomed honours. However, the Marshal "bore a high head with his wounded heart," and remains under a cloud, as all the rest remains under a fog. The Count is very angry with his Government, which is generally so jealous of the honour of the meanest of its functionaries, knows so well how to restrain the press, and to prohibit the admission of foreign newspapers when they deviate from certain principles. But three months before the Marshal's return, France was suffered to be inundated with papers and pamphlets from America and elsewhere, all against the Marshal; and he was restrained from all reply by a sense of military discipline. But the Count thinks it also an indefeasible duty of a Government, under such circumstances, to speak up—in short, to say whether the Marshal ought to be degraded or admitted to have deserved well of his country. "Our army," he adds, "France, and Europe are now anxiously awaiting this final verdict." We quite agree with the justice of this observation; but we cannot so well agree with the mass of the official documents which are given. They should have been read and described carefully: that is the duty of the historian. As it is, the story of the ambiguous policy of the French intervention in Mexico and of the sacrifice of the gallant Maximilian has but been prepared for some other writer, who should be less in love with the French army and have something like a taste for impartiality.

Sooner or Later. By SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "The Silver Cord," "The Gordian Knot," &c. With Illustrations by G. Du Maurier. London: Bradbury, Evans, and Co.

We dare say many of our readers, like ourselves, have looked out eagerly, month by month, for the serial appearance of Mr. Shirley Brooks's story "Sooner or Later." They will do well, however, to re-peruse the book now that it has been issued in a complete form, for it is a work that deserves—and, indeed, requires—to be read as a whole. Moreover, it will stand re-perusal, and improve on acquaintance, which is more than can be said for most novels. The great beauty of "Sooner or Later" is the perfection of character-painting which it displays. Some of the personages who figure in its pages—such as that glorious creation, Magdalen Dormer, the heroine, and the quaint, witty, astute, worldly barrister, Mr. Serjeant Penguin—are simply admirable. So, also, are the child-loving, chivalrous Walter Latrobe; the vivacious and sensible little actress, Gracie Clare; the absurdly jealous but kind-hearted musician, America Veitch; and the brilliant editor of the *Vivisection*, Sam Mangles. Mrs. Bullman, and the members of the Naybury Dorcas Society; the coarse, repulsive villain, Benjamin Dudley—we suppose there must be a villain of some sort in every novel, or we should object to Benjamin—and the no less villainous Mrs. Faunt (though we owe the evangelical, scandal-loving, yet worthy Dorcasian an apology for coupling them with such a pair) are all well hit off. The same may be said of the dashing but somewhat disreputable Mrs. De Gulley, and the imperious but peccant Rector of Saxbury. The hero, Ernest Dormer, has nothing specially striking about him. He is a decent, gentlemanly fellow enough, such as one may meet any day, with many good principles and some pleasing traits in his character; but, withal, one or two rather grave faults.

Mr. Brooks, however, has not merely produced a gallery of well-painted characters: he has also constructed a powerfully-interesting story, through which runs a mystery well-concealed, and finally naturally explained. It will be unnecessary to tell what this mystery is to those who have read the book, and we would be loth to destroy the pleasure of those who have not by disclosing it. We may say, however, that upon this mystery the interest of the novel and the reputation of the heroine hinge, and both, we can assure our readers, will bear the closest scrutiny. In the conversa-

tions at the Octagon Club there is some of the most sparkling writing we have read for a long time; and if the members always talk half as brilliantly as they do in the pages of Mr. Shirley Brooks, it must be a privilege indeed to belong to the Octagon. It is needless to say that after the mystery that surrounds Magdalen is cleared up, all ends pleasantly, so far as she is concerned, and that the bad characters come to grief. Indeed, there is a good deal of killing off at the close of the book. The scoundrel Dudley is shot in a somewhat rude way, and, as it seems to us, under rather improbable circumstances. We think the author would have done better to have made Benjamin fall down his own trap door, and have disposed of old Faunt in some other way. We can hardly regret the death of the young and heroic Colonel Latrobe, for he dies, as a hero should do, in performing an heroic act. By-the-by, the sort of essay on journalism at the close of the book might as well have been omitted. It comes in rather *mal-à-propos* after the interest of the story has been exhausted, and, we suspect, will be read by very few persons indeed. But, taking "Sooner or Later" as a whole, it is a novel of very high literary merit, and contains passages, both of dialogue and description, that are really excellent.

Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-3). By WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE. New Edition. 1 vol. London: Macmillan and Co.

Without comparing editions, it is evident that the volume before us is a condensed copy of Mr. Palgrave's former book; indeed, in the preface, where apology is made for many imagined shortcomings, it is placed in almost a pitiable light. For fuller details on the religion, politics, and customs of the inhabitants, the reader is referred to the original work; which is, doubtless, good advice enough, but advice which no reader is bound to act upon. The original volumes of Mr. Palgrave have in no way been forgotten, although they happen not to be at hand. Of modern travels there are not half a dozen books which are so thoroughly fresh. Less ponderous than "The Crescent and the Cross" and less flippant than "Eothen," a golden mean is hit which impresses truth, and impresses it in an irresistibly engaging manner. Supposing sensitive minds to become intoxicated with the literature of travel, and that one has drank deep at Mr. Palgrave's original fount, we might certainly recommend this condensed edition in the light of "a hair of the dog," but, no matter in what light, it must be recommended. Without running all through Mr. Palgrave's chapters, we have pleasantly reminded ourselves of a favourite one on "Wahabee Patients." Of course all travellers are amateur doctors, and so are some readers of travellers' tales. In the present case the contrast between the Wahabee patient and the English patient (in hospital) is amusing enough to make the driest scientific man laugh. With the assistance of a native grandee, who promised and performed something in the puffing line—a thing from which every respectable "medical practitioner" would revolt!—Mr. Palgrave gets a high and important patient, a negro, and gives great satisfaction. Then patients flock in, and everybody has "confidence in his medical man." But they take it so easily, and seem to have no doubts. How simple must the medical service be out there! At home the doctor's time, trouble, and skill are taken up, and doubled, by having to convince the patient that he cannot cure himself, and had better leave the case in his (the doctor's) hands. Then, again, the Wahabee patients seem not to give their ages—a little point on which much battling occurs with London ladies in hospitals; and as they have had no doctors before, or deride them if they have, they do not pester you, when asking for symptoms, by saying, "Well, Mr. So-and-So, he said as," &c. Whilst on this part of the volume, let us learn something about the costume of this negro-patient. He was "splendidly dressed, a point never neglected by wealthy Africans, whatever be their theoretical creed, and girt with a golden-hilted sword. But, said he, gold, though unlawful if forming a part of apparel or mere ornament, may be employed with a safe conscience in decorating weapons." This is not unlike Fielding's "Punch being nowhere forbidden in the Bible;" and Mr. Palgrave adds, "Many preachers have, I believe, wasted time and eloquence in attempting to persuade the ladies to moderation in dress. I would gladly consent to see them try their chance with a congregation of upper-class negroes," &c. The same chapter reminds us of a strange custom, that of scenting the beard, and which might fairly have accompanied the beard when introduced by the wise men who came from the East a dozen years since. It is as much a domestic as a religious ceremony. After breakfast or dinner, or if somebody has "dropped in" and taken a little "something," our friends take a little clay box and burn sweet-scented woods with great enjoyment. It is held under the beard to begin with, then under the head-dress; and perhaps the shirt will be opened and a good clinging vapour be deposited upon the breast and arm-pits. The patrons of self-scenting may possibly burn themselves, truly; but then their fathers did so before them, and where is the good of having a precedent unless we use it?

Without going any further into the interest of the Wahabee patients, the whole volume may now be committed to the reader's care. It will make friends as well as renew acquaintances, and it is in every respect in capital order for company. It is handsomely printed and bound, and opens with a very characteristic portrait of the author in medallion.

Robinson Crusoe. Globe Edition. Edited, after the Original Editions, with a Biographical Introduction, by HENRY KINGSLEY. Author of "Geoffrey Hamlyn." London: Macmillan and Co.

This is a very handsome edition of Defoe's great work, to which we have only one objection, and that, we regret to say, is as to the feature which the editor probably esteems its greatest merit. All the original spellings, capitalizations, punctuation, &c., are retained; and we say at once that we don't like it. Ignorance of the proper way to spell, punctuate, and capital is, goodness knows, only too common among "the reading public," as Lord Malmesbury knows and extenuates; and we can't see why this ignorance should be perpetuated and—practically—justified by such men as Mr. Kingsley, merely for the sake of antiquity, and in order to reproduce Defoe's book now, when the rules of spelling, &c., are pretty well fixed, exactly as Defoe gave it to the world when they were not. Uniformity in spelling, &c., is either desirable or it is not. If it is, why should the received rules be violated simply for the sake of showing "the old style"? and if uniformity is not desirable, then the labours of Johnson, Walker, Ogilvie, Webster, and a host of other lexicographers have been worse than thrown away. In every other respect this edition is unexceptionable. Mr. Kingsley's biographical introduction, without pretending to be a life of Defoe, gives us a good notion of what manner of man he was. It contains, moreover, one novel idea—and that is, that Defoe's great romance is no romance at all, but "a merely allegorical account of Defoe's own life for twenty-eight years." Mr. Kingsley confesses himself unable to find representatives in the flesh for all Defoe's characters, and is puzzled especially to say who the man Friday can stand for. Mr. Kingsley, however, is not daunted by this difficulty, and sums up his ingenious reasoning on the point thus:—"Defoe's overwrought mind rested upon this book. There were lands far away from this weary England—with its eternal worry, and, moreover, its pillory—where a man could face God by himself. He conceived such a land, and wrote 'Robinson Crusoe.' I think that is the history of the book; I can conceive no other. So far, I believe that the book is part of the man; as to details of allegory, I utterly give them up." Well, Mr. Kingsley may be right; we may give up Juan Fernandez and Alexander Selkirk, and yet the beauty and the wondrous fascination of "Robinson Crusoe" be undiminished—nay, may even be enhanced.

"PROVED IN THE FIRE."—Mr. Duthie writes to correct an error into which readers may fall through something like a suggestion of our own. He is no German, but an Englishman, and, we may add, a well-travelled Englishman. With other observations from both sides—and which are, upon the whole, fair and pleasant enough—it is unnecessary to trouble the reader.

POLITICS AS A STUDY FOR COMMON PEOPLE.

ON Monday night Mr. Anthony Trollope delivered a lecture on the above subject at the Artillery Hall, Stratford-green. Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., presided. The attendance was very large.

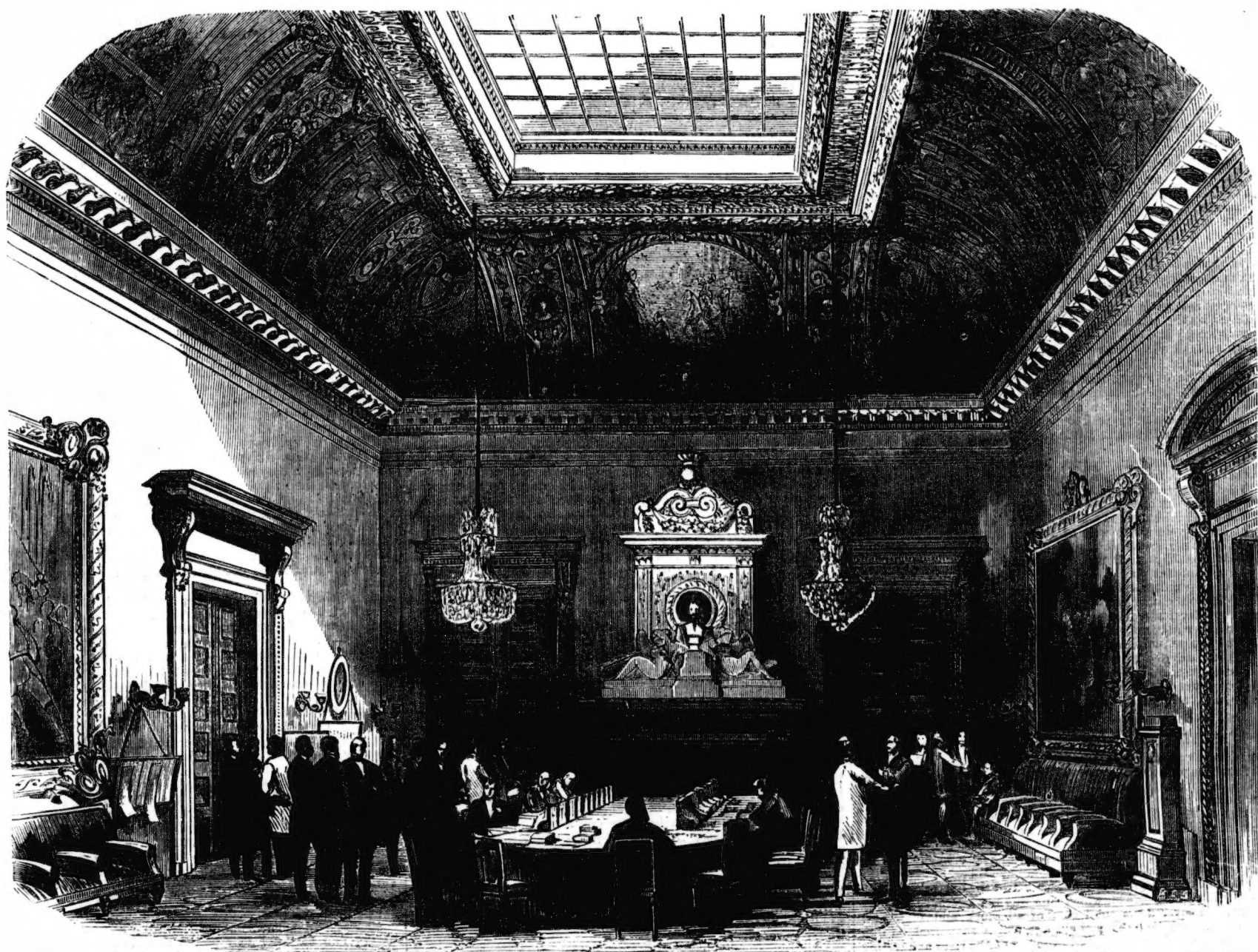
The lecturer, who was warmly received, commenced by expressing a hope that he had offended none of those present by calling them "common people." Before he began his task of advocating the study of politics as being good for common people, he would first explain to them who were not included in the class of whom he spoke. The Prime Minister and his brethren of the Cabinet were exempted, as were also members of Parliament, especially those who entertained a proper notion of the duties that appertained to their office, secretaries and assistant secretaries in our Government public offices, ministers, ambassadors, and diplomats. As laity in the Church were to the clergy, as patients were to doctors, as men and women to be shod were to shoemakers, so were those he addressed and himself as opposed to that small class by whom public affairs were managed. Now, looking at the question in that light, he hoped they would not be offended. Politics, as he took it, with reference to important public affairs, was the same as theology to religion, or as arithmetic to figures. Excluding things sacred, politics was the best study in which they could engage, embracing as it did things historical as regarded the past, and things philosophical as regarded the future. The lecturer then expressed a desire to especially address himself to the female portion of the audience. In former days, he said, there used to be an idea floating about the world that women should not be politicians, and he was afraid it still existed in some places. That idea was preceded by another which was equally prevalent—namely, that women should not read or write, and that cooking and knitting should be their only studies. From that state of thralldom the female portion of the community had escaped. As regarded cooking, he thought they had left it a little too far behind, but with respect to reading and writing, the women were quite as efficient as their male companions. Any prejudice which might still exist against female politicians was of the same nature as that which prevailed against female studies. The opposition, however, was not bad in its origin. It sprang originally from manly love, coupled, perhaps, with a desire for manly power. As a man was willing to fight for his wife when some fighting was necessary, so was he also willing to relieve her from the turmoil of hard pursuits. She became in that state dependent, soft, idle, and consequently ignorant, because in that state she would the easier minister to him. Yet what idea could be more absurd? Woman was envied by political circumstances, upon which the plenty or scarcity of her bread depended. She was free from or subject to degradation as the politics of her country might be understood or misunderstood. The Turk's wife and the Englishman's wife were what they were by the politics of their respective countries; and, that being so, there was assuredly no better reason for advocating female participation in the discussion of political affairs. Referring to the manner in which politics as a science was dealt with on this and the other side of the Atlantic, the lecturer remarked that in America a friend of his, with a view of putting him on his guard against a certain individual, said, "Beware of that man, he's a politician." In the United States a politician was a man who jobbed in politics; and politics taken up as a trade, he might add, admitted of as gross dishonesty as horse-dealing. Politics should be a study, not a trade. In the States of America it was so commonly made a trade that the name politician had absolutely become infamous. It was so once with us. In the days of George II. few Englishmen engaged in politics without expecting to gain some money payment; and that arose from the fact that comparatively few men then handled politics at all. The greater the number of politicians the less the possibility of dishonesty. The old Reform Bill did more than anything else to do away with bribery; and the new bill, he had no doubt, would carry on the work. The pursuit of politics should never be a task by which they would earn their bread; it should be a labour of love, and he hoped that in time it would become so amongst the men and women of this country. People would ask whether such a study was compatible with the work of their daily lives. Many of them worked so hard that any labour in excess of that by which they earned their daily bread was more than their energies would support. But he contended that the study of politics transcended novel reading, an occupation against which it was far from his purpose to say anything; and he maintained that the quarrels of France and Prussia possessed, or ought to possess, a far keener interest than that which attended those of "Albert" and "Elmira." It was impossible for him, in discharging the task he had undertaken, to avoid avowing himself a Liberal, and he thought that any man who devoted his mind to the subject of politics must be a Liberal at heart. No one could deny that an increased study of politics would give an increased worth to what they called public opinion. They all knew that public opinion was omnipotent, and especially in politics. The first Reform Bill, Catholic emancipation, repeal of the corn laws, and now this new Reform Bill, had all been carried by the people in opposition to their political leaders. Now, public opinion was the opinion of those whom he addressed as and called "common people." He doubted whether some of them, in speaking of public opinion, attached sufficient importance to their own individuality; but he begged them to remember that it was their opinion, and the opinion of such as they, which governed their rulers. He reminded them that Ministers of State, honest and laborious as they might be, could not do their work of themselves, and that they could only follow where popular opinion led them. He instanced the case of the late Sir Robert Peel, whom he designated as one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, who always obeyed public opinion in opposition to his own. It should be a reproach to a man that he was not a politician. He regarded him as only half a man who let public affairs go unnoticed, and he thought that no girl should marry such a man. The great object of political study must be general improvement of our policy, and consequently the general improvement of our citizens.

RECEPTION OF FRENCH OFFICERS BY THE POPE.

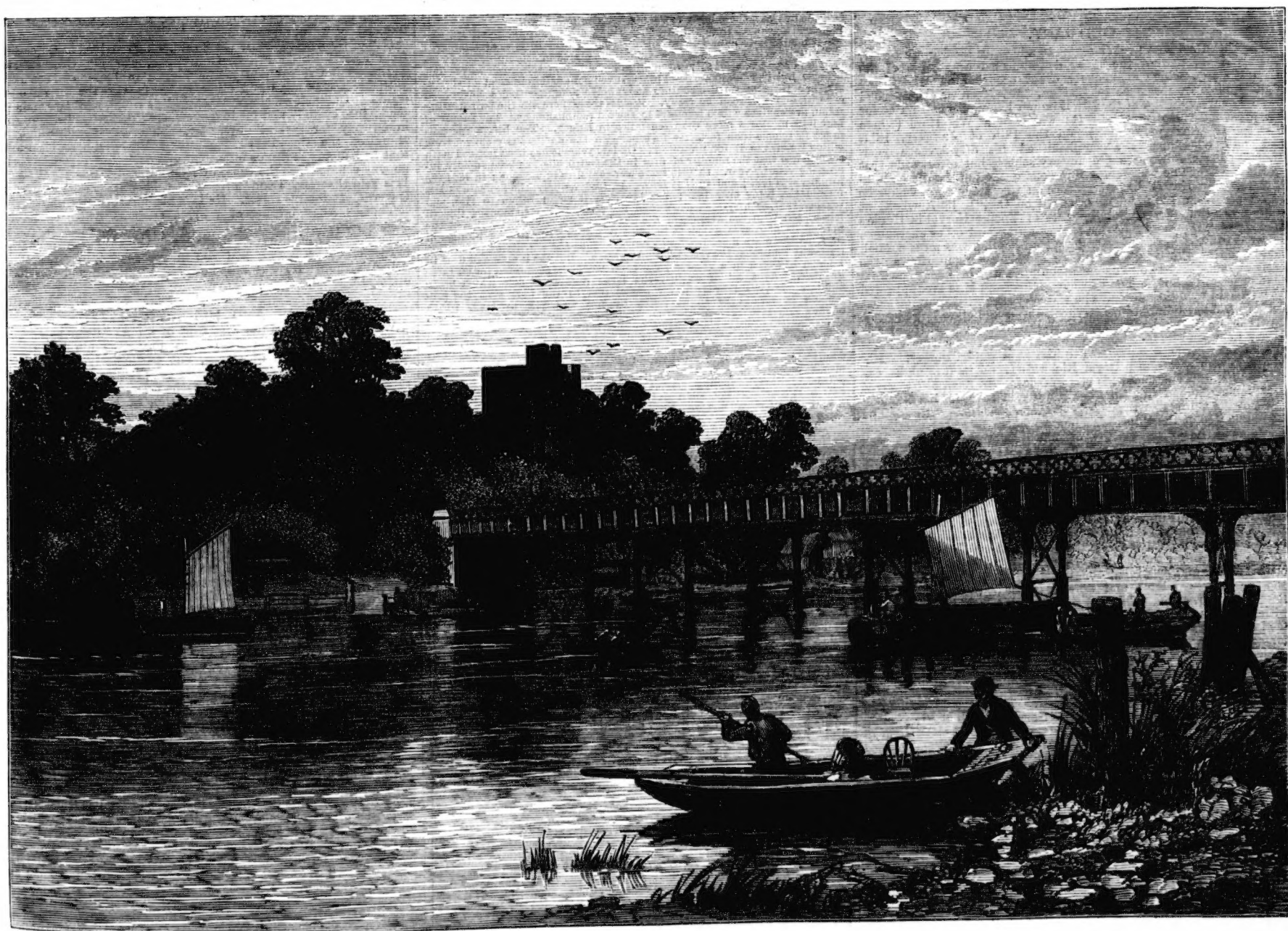
ONE more item of news has come from Rome in connection with the late Garibaldian insurrection and the French intervention. On the 1st of the month the Pope held a reception in the throne-room of the Vatican, in order that the French officers commanding the land and marine forces at Civita Vecchia might be presented with General de Failly and Vice-Admiral Lafon de Ladébat. It may easily be believed that the deputation was received with the utmost cordiality, and after the various compliments which were interchanged in reference to the advent of the new year, his Holiness said, in French:—"I have already made known to the world in the last consistory the sentiments which I entertain for noble and generous France, for her brave army, and for her Sovereign. At the same time, it gives me sincere pleasure to repeat here my regard for that most Christian nation which has remembered me, and which I have also remembered, and to recall a solicitude so filial, to refer again to that army which came so rapidly and with all its earnestness to help me, and to the Sovereign which sent it to my aid. Yes; I bless France, her army, and her Emperor. I bless each and all of you, Gentlemen, and with you all your companions in arms retained outside Rome by their duties." At these words the whole assembly bowed low, and his Holiness pronounced in Latin the Apostolic benediction, according to the usual form. Before retiring, the Pope made very anxious inquiries as to the sanitary condition and the general comfort of the division occupying the province of Civita Vecchia; and after leaving the Vatican, the officers presented themselves at the Colonna Palace, where they paid their respects to M. de Sartiges. From mid-day till about two o'clock the French Ambassador received a crowd of distinguished visitors, including most of the high clerical and civil functionaries, amongst whom was Lord Clarendon, who is spending the winter in Italy.



RECEPTION OF FRENCH MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS BY THE POPE.



THE HALL OF CONFERENCES OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER AT PARIS.



NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES AT COOKHAM.

CONVERSATION-ROOM OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF, PARIS.

We have already published an illustration of one of the principal state apartments in connection with the French Legislative Assembly; and our Engraving this week represents the Salle de Conférences, in which the members of the Corps Législatif meet either before or after a sitting, and where members transact their official business. The fact is, that the arrangements for the accommodation of the French Parliament are very similar to those of our own House of Commons—a room is even provided for the reporters for the press, where they assemble, after a communication from the Government, and write away for their lives on each side of a long table, from the head of which the communication is read to them. The committee-rooms, too, are very similar, but perhaps a little more comfortable—lighter and pleasanter, than those at Westminster; while the smoking-room is certainly much superior, being furnished with handsome easy-chairs, and a convenient round table filled with all kinds of appliances for comfort, without which a cigar is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. It is admirably lighted, too, which is what can scarcely be said of any apartment in the whole English House of Commons.

The most assiduous frequenters of the Salle des Conférences, the smoking-room, and the buffet, are the deputies who are distinguished less as orators than as voters, and whose presence at the sessions is manifested by the parenthetical exclamations which appear during a great speech. It is in the Salle des Conférences that the deputy conducts most of his correspondence, private as well as public, for the note-paper provided there is the best he knows of, and the envelopes combine two very desirable qualities, inasmuch as in form and colour they are the most coquettish of stationery, while their official stamp gives them an air of undeniable importance. Here, too, he can hear the news, read all the journals, and repose from the fatigues of public life after having succeeded in embarrassing his opponents.

The buffet has its own charms, however—charms including the material comforts from *eau sucrée* to a glass of madeira, from chocolate to a choice *consomme*. The attendants of the buffet know perfectly what are the little prandial weaknesses of each distinguished orator, and send him his favourite delicacy with a smug consciousness of having deserved well of their country. M. Thiers, for instance, has a particular brewage of *eau sucrée*; M. Rouher delights in *sirop de groseille*; M. Poyet-Quertier in *bordaux*. The buffet opens on a beautiful garden on the right of the palace and almost opposite the agricultural circle, and is certainly a pleasant retreat, especially since the abolition of the weekly assessment once made on the members for its maintenance. Of course, the virtuous and assiduous member may not smoke in the Salle des Conférences, but he may, if he please, write his letters in the *Fumoir*, where the round table already alluded to includes among its conveniences ample means for correspondence and literary composition, while even a *pipe* is not considered out of place in a deputy of classical tastes and well-known severity of associations.

NEW IRON BRIDGE AT COOKHAM.

We this week publish an Engraving of a new iron bridge which has been recently constructed in place of the old wooden one at Cookham, a spot well known to all lovers of the picturesque and of the fishing-rod. The construction of the new bridge and the demolition of the old one proceeded simultaneously; and, although the new iron bridge is not remarkable as an engineering work in the way of difficulties overcome, it yet possesses considerable features worthy of notice. In the first place, as a novelty in engineering matters, the original contract price (which included every item in the construction of the new and the destruction of the old bridge) was remarkably low—viz., £2520, which sum was not exceeded by any extras, &c., but covered the total cost of all work and materials. The superstructure is light and elegant, and is supported on iron piers sunk to a considerable depth in the bed of the river and resting on friction-rollers, and at each end on brick abutments. The whole was constructed for by Messrs. Pearce, Hutchinson, and Co., of the Skerne Ironworks, Darlington; superintended and carried out quickly and successfully by Mr. W. G. Fossick.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.—We regret to announce the decease of Mr. Charles Kean, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the modern stage, which melancholy event occurred on Wednesday night at his own residence in London. Mr. Kean was the second but only surviving son of the late Edmund Kean, also celebrated for his great histrionic abilities. He was born at Waterford (where his father was performing), on the 18th of January, 1811, and had consequently accomplished his fifty-seventh year. He was educated first at a preparatory school, but afterwards sent to Eton, whence he was removed in consequence of family circumstances. Mr. Kean's first appearance on that stage upon which he has since been so eminent occurred on Oct. 1, 1827, when, at sixteen years of age, he took the part of Young Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." After taking up several other characters, he went to New York in 1830, where his reception was most cordial, and he returned to England with an established reputation at the early age of twenty-two. The melancholy death of his father occurred in 1833, when both Edmund and Charles Kean and Miss Tree appeared in "Othello." In the provinces he was very successful, gaining great éclat in Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Bath, and other large towns. In 1838 he triumphantly sustained the character of Hamlet at Drury Lane, and he now became courted by all. A silver vase of the value of £200 was presented to him at a public dinner. Her Majesty, who saw him perform Richard III. on its first night, expressed her approbation of his performance. Mr. Kean also received a valuable diamond ring from her Majesty, in 1849, for his management of the Christmas theatricals at Windsor Castle. In 1850 he became lessee of the Princess's Theatre, where he added greatly to his fame by the gorgeous revival of some of Byron's and Shakespeare's plays, on a scale of detail, splendour, and accuracy never before attempted. He resigned his lease at the close of 1860, and in the following year received another mark of favour. He was entertained at a banquet at St. James's Hall, at which 600 noblemen and gentlemen were present, the Duke of Newcastle presiding. Shortly afterwards he was presented with a piece of plate valued at £2000, Mr. Gladstone being chairman on the occasion. In 1863 Mr. Kean and his wife (Miss Ellen Tree, whom he married in 1842) left England on a tour round the world. They visited, amongst other places, California, Australia, the United States, Canada, Jamaica, and Vancouver Island, and netted by their excursion £11,000. Returning to London, they gave a series of farewell performances with great success. The theatrical and general public now lament the loss of one of the foremost men in his profession. Mr. Kean has for some time been very ill, and for several days previous to his decease his medical attendants despaired of his life.

BARON VENTRY.—The death of Thomas Arundel, third Baron Ventry, took place, on Monday evening, at his residence, Burnham House, Dingle, in his eighty-second year. The deceased nobleman, as Captain Moleyns, of the 7th Fusiliers, served with distinction in the Peninsular War. He was desperately wounded at the Battle of Albuera, having been left for dead on the field. He was wounded in the hip, and the surgeons having failed to extract the ball, it remained imbedded in the bone. He succeeded his uncle in the title in the year 1827. He was married to the daughter of Sir John Blake, Bart., of Menloe Castle, in the county of Galway, and leaves eight children—four sons and four daughters. Though he did not take an active part in political matters, the late Lord Ventry supported the Conservative cause in every way he could. He is succeeded in the title and family estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Colonel Dayrolles Blakeney de Moleyns.

GENERAL SIR T. W. BROTHERTON.—The death was announced, on Wednesday, of General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, G.C.B. He was born in 1785, and entered the Army in 1800. In the following

year he served in Egypt, in 1805 in Germany, and between 1808 and 1814 with much distinction in the Peninsular War, being severely wounded several times. For his gallantry he received the war medal, with eight clasps. He became Colonel of the 15th Hussars in 1849, Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1850, and a General in the Army in 1860.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GRIER.—On the 19th inst., at Chelsea Hospital, died Captain Robert Grier, aged seventy-five years. He entered the Army in February, 1810, as Ensign in the 44th Regiment, and shortly after went on service to the Peninsula. He was present at the defence of Cadix, lines of Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena, siege of Burgos and retreat therefrom; actions at Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Ponte de Murillo, Guarda, and Sambugal; battle of Fuentes d'Onor (wounded in right shoulder), siege of Badajoz, where he led the advance of the feigned attack which ultimately became the successful one, and commanded the "forlorn hope" when the place was carried; battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retro. Served also in the campaign in Holland in 1814, was present in the attack on Merxem and storming of Bergen-op-zoom, where he saved a colour of the 44th Regiment, and was in the campaign of 1815 severely wounded in the ankle at Quatre Bras. Captain Grier had the war-medal with three clasps, and the Waterloo medal. He was placed on half pay, in March, 1817, as Lieutenant, and was appointed a captain of invalids in September last. Captain Grier had had for many years resided at Auchgrea, in the county of Longford, and was highly respected.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

SEVERAL meetings of Drury Lane proprietors have taken place, to consider Mr. Mapleson's offer to rent the theatre during the summer months. It is believed that Mr. Mapleson's terms will be acceded to, and that the company which was heard last year at Her Majesty's Theatre will perform this year at Drury Lane. The difficulty which occurred with the renters at Covent Garden on the conversion of that theatre into an opera-house will be remembered by many. A similar difficulty was expected at Drury Lane; but Mr. Mapleson's proposition is said to have been a liberal one, and there is very little doubt about its being accepted.

At St. George's Hall Mr. Sullivan's "Contrabandista" continues to be the great attraction. It will not, as had been expected, be followed by Mr. Frederick Clay's opera, but by an English version of Auber's "Ambassadress," with Mlle. Liebhart in the principal part.

Mr. Boosey's excellent ballad concerts continue to meet with the success they so well deserve. The sixth took place on Wednesday last when almost every singer of importance now in London appeared. The pianist was Mme. Arabella Goddard, who played two of those brilliant fantasias (one by Thalberg and one by Benedict) which she plays to such perfection.

Concerts, chiefly choral, are announced by Mr. Henry Leslie and Mr. Henry Barnaby; and by the beginning of next month the musical season—as far, at least, as concerts are concerned—will fairly have commenced.

One of our contemporaries seems to have mistaken Mr. W. S. Gilbert's burlesque, produced on Wednesday evening at the Queen's Theatre, for an opera. It is only "operatic," however, in the sense in which the same author's "Dulcamara" was operatic. It is based on the story of Donizetti's "Fille du Régiment,"—which every one will call "Figlia del Reggimento," forgetting that the work in question was not written for an Italian opera, but for the French Opéra Comique. Although it is not within our province to say anything here on the subject, we may perhaps be allowed to congratulate Mr. Gilbert on the felicity with which he has treated the incidents and characters in the original, so as to make them very comic, without being in the slightest degree vulgar. "La Vivandière; or, True to the Corps," is one of the most amusing, and certainly one of the best written, operatic extravaganzas that we have ever seen.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S annual report concerning the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, of which he is the superintendent, contains some interesting information. Since it came under the control of the Board of Works the brigade has been thoroughly reorganised. The number of firemen has been increased since 1865 from 219 to 314. There are now forty-three stations instead of seventeen, and these are distributed over an area of a hundred acres (in 1865 it was only ten acres), and are placed in communication with each other by means of fifty-seven miles and a half of telegraph wire. The brigade has now at its disposal ninety-five land-engines instead of thirty-six, and three steam fire-engines and twelve manual-engines have been ordered, and will soon be ready. Besides these there are the two floating steam fire-engines which belonged to the old establishment. The supply of hose now measures more than ten miles in length. The brigade is thus much more able than formerly to cope with the dangerous element from which we look to it for protection. Of late years it has been noticed with some alarm that the number of fires in the metropolis has been rapidly increasing year by year. In 1840 there were 681 fires in London; in 1864 the number was 1487; and in 1865 1502. In 1866, happily, the figure was less formidable, being only 1338; but last year it again began to rise, and reached 1397, or fifty-nine more than the previous twelve months, though less by ten than the average of the last five years. The expansion of the metropolis, of course, accounts in some degree for the greater number of fires, as there are more houses to burn, and as the density of population naturally multiplies the risks of conflagration. But the increase of fires in London has been in a greater ratio than would be accounted for on these grounds. As a set-off against the large number of fires which broke out last year, we may turn for consolation to the fact that the proportion of serious to slight losses by fire was 245 to 1152, which offers a very favourable comparison with previous years, and certainly entitles Captain Shaw to claim credit for his brigade for a share in securing this result. There were only 245 very destructive fires last year, while there were 326 in 1866 and 512 in 1865. That the men of the brigade certainly did not spare themselves in their efforts to save life and property may be gathered from the hospital statistics; six men suffered from blood-poisoning through inhaling noxious vapours, twelve from burns and scalds, two from contusions of brain and spine, thirty-two from contusions, one from dislocation, and one from broken bones; seven from incised and lacerated wounds, five from injuries to ribs and loins, and four from sprains—making a total of seventy accidents. "But," adds the Captain, "so long as the men work with the same spirit and enterprise as at present, no diminution of accidents can be expected." In Captain Shaw's analytical list of the fires of the year are assigned to some 125 different causes, including "the unknown." Candles, gas, and fires seem to be the most prolific source of this kind of danger, having led, in the course of the past twelve months, the candles to 205, the gas to 130, and the fires to 116 fires. To children playing with lights and lucifers thirty-nine cases are attributed; smoking tobacco, thirty-two; stoves, twenty-four; hot ashes, twenty-two; lucifers, twenty-two; naphtha and paraffin lamps, twenty-one; turpentine, fat, pitch, resin, and similar substances boiling over, nineteen. Six houses were set on fire by the inhabitants waging a war of fumigation against bugs and beetles with reckless ardour. A cat managed to burn its master's dwelling by upsetting a box of lucifers, and another disaster was due to a parrot playing with vases. Under the head of sparks from forges, furnaces, and grates there are 132 cases, but the classification is somewhat loose, seeing that a spark of one kind or another doubtless had to do with almost every other cause of fire. Of as many as 445 cases no explanation can be obtained, and, remembering the suspicions excited in the mind of the committee of last Session, we are at liberty to conjecture that some, at least, of the eighteen cases of spontaneous ignition may be added to the same category, and that if all were known there would be many more than five cases set down to willful incendiarism. There is an odd sarcasm in the record of one fire caused by a fire annihilator and another by the extinguisher. Turning from the causes of the accidents to the places where they occurred, the only general principle we can deduce is that fires are least frequent where the most inflammable materials are collected, since the very danger of the situation counsels an amount of care and caution which generally succeeds in averting evil consequences, and that fires are most frequent where people are reckless in handling candles, matches, &c. Thus, during last year only two firework factories were burnt, one seriously and one very slightly. Of the seven fires in chemical laboratories, only three can be traced to any but ordinary causes, such as might have been at work in any private house. Nor were there more than two fires in lucifer-match factories, both very slight, and one in a paraffin wax refiner's. Oil and colour shops, however, suffered in fourteen cases. The large number of fires in private houses (263) and lodgings (126) is owing, of course, in some degree to the fact that most buildings belong in part, if not in whole, to this category, but at the same time it bespeaks an alarming amount of stupid carelessness in the management of fires and lights. Drapers' shops suffered in 35 cases; boot and shoemakers', 32; bakers', 28; beer-shop-keepers', 25; builders', 25; greengrocers', 23; grocers', 23; offices, 21; cabinetmakers', 20.

THE FENIANS.

ALL the prisoners in the Clerkenwell explosion case are now charged with murder, so that the charge of treason-felony preferred against many of them is virtually set aside. This includes Barratt and O'Neill, two men captured in Glasgow, who were, on Monday, examined at Bow-street. The former was identified by a little boy just come out of the hospital as the man who fired the barrel. A witness named Young, on the contrary, swears to O'Neill as the actual perpetrator of the crime. Another boy, formerly in the employ of Mullaney, stated that Barratt, whom he called Jackson, was a visitor at his master's house. He came the day before the explosion and on the day of the explosion itself; the second time with a man whose right ear was torn and bleeding. Barratt's neck, too, was blackened, as if with gunpowder, and he washed it; and both men changed their trousers. Barratt has since shaved off his whiskers and grown a beard. It was incidentally stated that on the day Burke and Casey were captured they were in the company of a man who has since gone to America, and whom their friends suspect of having been their betrayer. The prisoners were remanded.

Three Fenians, named Lyttleton, Richardson, and McCarthy, who had been arrested in Deptford on Wednesday examined at the Greenwich Police Court. In the first reports, which appeared immediately after their arrest, it was stated that they had endeavoured to administer the Fenian oath to a man, and, on his refusing to take it, had themselves charged him with Fenianism, but with so little apparent reason that the police had refused to take the charge and had apprehended the accusers. This was substantially the statement made on Wednesday by Bontall, the man in question, and the principal witness for the prosecution; but the prisoner Lyttleton, who conducted his own case, endeavoured to show that the first overtures had been made to him by Bontall, who was in reality in connection with the police. Bontall admitted that before his last interview with the prisoners, and while the question of the oath was yet in abeyance, he had given certain information to the police, and this, of course, accounts for his immediate discharge when taken to the station. The prisoners were remanded.

Last Saturday afternoon a City policeman found a Fenian placard containing treasonable language posted on the wall of the Mansion House. The placard was written, not printed. Nobody appears to have seen the person who posted the placard, although the policeman who found it had not been absent, and numbers of people were about.

A meeting of Irish Catholics has been held at Tredegar—the Rev. Father O'Sullivan in the chair. There were about 500 Irishmen and others present, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"1. That we, the Irish inhabitants of Tredegar, have no connection, directly or indirectly, with the Fenian movement, and hereby discountenance and detest the lawless acts committed in this country under the mask of patriotism. 2. That we acknowledge our Sovereign Lady the Queen the lawful and hereditary Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and any attempt to deprive her of such shall not have our sympathy. 3. That, loving order and hating revolution, we would strongly recommend to her Majesty and her advisers to take into consideration the unhappy state of Ireland, remedy the existing evils, and make the people contented and happy. 4. That the Irish people here assembled do offer to their fellow-townsmen and the country at large the hand of friendship; and we assure them that we wish to live in peace and friendship with all citizens."

The Roman Catholics of Warrington met in large numbers on Monday, under the presidency of Father Hall, and passed resolutions expressive of their loyalty to the Crown and condemnatory of Fenianism.

The Irish police appear to have found a prize in the person of the Fenian prisoner Patrick Lennon. On being brought before the magistrates on Thursday week evidence was given distinctly identifying him as the leader of the armed bands which attacked the police barracks of Stepaside and Glencullen in March, 1867; and as the man so often spoken of as the chief who wore in his hat a large green feather, and acted "in the name of the Irish Republic." He is also identified by Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen shot in the streets of Dublin, as the assassin. He is committed for trial on the charge of high treason, and will no doubt be also indicted for wilful murder.

One of the passengers by the Scotia, which arrived at Queenstown from New York on Friday night week, was Mr. George Francis Train, an individual pretty well known in London in connection with street tramways and other matters. On the arrival of the Scotia at Queenstown she was boarded as usual, and Mr. Train was taken into custody and his luggage searched. After being retained in custody for several days, Mr. Train was taken before Mr. Hamilton, the stipendiary magistrate at Cork, and upon his denying that he had any seditious intention, and declaring that he would in no way countenance the cause of Fenianism, he was set at liberty. It is said that Mr. Train intends to take proceedings against the Government for his arrest. He lays his damages at £100,000.

Thomas Allen, brother of William O'Meara Allen, executed at Manchester, was brought before the Cork magistrates on Tuesday on suspicion of having been concerned in the attack on the Martello tower at Foaty island, and also in the robbery of arms at Mr. Allport's shop. He was not, however, identified, and was immediately liberated.

TRAIN AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

WE have lately seen the first copy of an American paper called the *Revolution*, in which Mr. George Francis Train has a share. It is to do all sorts of things, but particularly to enfranchise woman. The *Revolution* advocates or professes, amongst other things, virtue—cold water—greenbacks for money—the prohibition of foreign manufactures—the education of Europe by means of a penny ocean postage—and, above all, the political enfranchisement of women. It is edited by a lady and a gentleman, and owned by a lady, Mrs. or Miss (the latter, we presume) Susan B. Anthony. There is a report of "a spicy speech at Rahway, New Jersey," in which Susan gives an account of her visit to the senators to induce them to subscribe to the *Revolution*. Train is present, too, and the "speech" is really a dialogue between him and the lady, he asking leading questions, and she replying. It runs thus:—"Train—'Did Senator Sprague subscribe?' Anthony—'No; he don't believe in us; said it was as much as we could do now to manage the women without the ballot (laughter); and with it there would be no managing them at all.' . . . General Banks seemed to be a great friend of yours, Mr. Train; and said the only trouble with Mr. Train is, he has too much brain, and the politicians have to call him crazy to get rid of him.' Train—'Did you go to the White House?' Anthony—'Oh! yes; I waited two hours in the ante-room, among the huge half-bushel-measure spittoons, and terrible filth of the outer chambers, where the smell of tobacco and whisky was powerful, and I could but mentally inquire if the ante-room of the Empress at the Tuilleries in Paris, or Queen Victoria—two women rulers—were as condescending to their guests as to put up placards at the entrance of Buckingham Palace and the Tuilleries, 'Gentlemen, please use the spittoons.' Johnson stood at his desk. Said 'No; had a thousand such applications every day; more papers than he could read. I told him he was mistaken; that he never had such an application in his life. 'You recognise,' I said, 'Mr. Johnson, that Mrs. Stanton and myself for two years have boldly told the Republican party that they must give ballots to women as well as negroes; and, by means of the *Revolution*, we are bound to drive the party to logical conclusions or break it into a thousand pieces, as was the old Whig party, unless we get our rights.' That brought him to his pocket-book, and he signed his name Andrew Johnson with a bold hand, as much as to say, anything to get rid of this woman and break the Radical party."

Mr. PANIZZI, who has been in a precarious state of health from suppressed gout, is gradually improving, and hopes are now entertained of his ultimate restoration to health.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE County Courts Act of 1867 was doubtless intended as a severe blow at the attorney system of extracting costs from parties to actions for debt. It is only fair, therefore, to infer that it was never intended thereby to effect a silent legal revolution, and to give to attorneys a privilege which many of them have long felt anxious to possess—that of advocating their clients' causes in open court. Heretofore, actions for debt above £20 were ordinarily brought in the superior courts, and could only be prosecuted or defended on trial in such courts by barristers instructed by the attorneys of the parties. Now, the functions of the Bar in actions for debt are practically superseded. If the amount claimed be upwards of £50, proceedings may be taken in the Bankruptcy Court, where the attorney may act as advocate and address the Bench. For a demand under £50, a summons may issue from a county court, and the attorney on either side need not employ counsel unless he think fit. We simply record the fact as it stands. It may happen that occasionally clients will be none the better off for their employment in court of an advocate whose skill and education has been necessarily devoted rather to the practical than to the higher theoretical branch of his profession. On the other hand, an attorney, thoroughly conversant with the facts of his client's case, perfectly aware of every proceeding connected with the cause, and acquiring his information from actual communication with his clients and their witnesses in his own office, may not infrequently, if possessed of tolerable ability, be a more competent advocate than a counsel instructed at second hand, and by means of a written brief, by an attorney, who sits behind him at the trial to prompt him or sometimes to disturb him by unnecessary interruption or correction. During the last few days we have heard of a trial under the new system. The claim, upwards of £20, was the foundation of an action in a county court. The Registrar sat to hear undefended causes; and this case, defended by counsel, was heard by the Judge in his private chamber, to the great convenience of all concerned. The only parties present were plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, counsel on one side, attorney on the other, the Judge, and his clerk. Under the old régime such a cause would probably have entailed several days' attendance at Westminster Hall or an assize court, amid the all but intolerable odour of black-dyed stuff, the noise of a constantly varying crowd, the continuous shouts of ushers for "Silence!" and the conventional oratory of barristers appealing to the enlightenment of a stolid jury. As it was, a sedate judgment, satisfactory to all concerned, was delivered by a careful Judge, who, although he non-suited the plaintiff, allowed no costs to the defendant, inasmuch as the question in dispute appeared to him a legitimate subject for judicial decision.

The *Pull Mail Gazette*, quoting from the *Morning Herald*, notes that "a law exists in Massachusetts which provides for the appointment of official guardians to notorious spendthrifts." Neither of our before-mentioned contemporaries appears, therefore, to be aware that a similar enactment, founded upon principles certainly reasonable enough, forms part of the law of France, and is to be found in the civil Code Napoleon, whereby a prodigal is prohibited from alienating his wealth, unless with the sanction of a judicial adviser. Such a wise law in England might have averted some notable scandals.

It is certainly possible for philanthropy to defeat its own object. To support such a thesis it can scarcely be necessary to advert to the evils arising from street almsgiving, or from the promiscuous charity which renders beggary more profitable to the needy than work. It happened to us to be present at the first trial at the Clerkenwell Sessions this week. A prisoner, absurdly named "Pot" in the *Times* report (not so in the calendar), had been in the employ of a firm of machinists, and had stolen from his masters a certain quantity of tallow. At the time of the theft he was partially intoxicated. He carried his plunder to the nearest public-house, where he was detected upon dropping the booty while fumbling for the cash to pay for "three-halfpenny-worth of rum." Mr. Deputy Judge-Assistant Payne, upon the prisoner being found guilty, admonished him upon the danger of drinking rum at public-houses, and sentenced him to imprisonment and hard labour for four months. There was no admonition from the learned Judge, who is a notorious teetotaler, against the crime of theft. Well, perhaps this was all right. There is an old story of a demoniacal temptation proffered to a weak youth, whereby choice was given to him of three sins—to murder his father, to ill-use his mother, or to get drunk. He chose the last. While drunk and abusing his mother, he was interfered with by his father, whom he slew intemperately. So, perhaps, Judge Payne was right. It occurred to us, on the occasion of "Pot's" case, to overhear a dialogue between a Philanthropist and one of the witnesses. "Pot" had a wife and child. "What will become of them?" asked P. "Can nothing be done for them?" To which replied the witness, "He has been laid up five months out of nine through drink, and his wife has had to work for the lot. Now, you see, he's safe for four months; and she's only herself and the kid to keep, to say nothing of not having to sit up for him o' nights, and praps get a black eye for her pains when he comes home drunk."

Under the heading "A Haunted House" is published an account of a series of annoyances perpetrated on an aged lady and her household at Kensington. After dark every evening a succession of smart raps is given on the front panels of the street door. No one is found near by those who watch from the inside or outside. We are gravely informed that "the police are doing their best to discover the plot, but hitherto without success." The plot is clearly that of some mischievous boy living opposite, who blows horsebeans or some other pellet through a tube. The rapping ceases on Sundays, when boys are not usually allowed to enjoy their playthings.

CITY OF LONDON COURT.

USURY AMONG CUSTOM HOUSE CLERKS.—"BLUNDELL V. NEWMARCH."—This was an action to recover a balance for money lent.

Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiff, a messenger in No. 9 Branch, Examiners' Office, Custom House; Mr. T. Beard representing defendant, a clerk at No. 9A Branch, Examiners' Office, also in the Custom House.

Plaintiff said—I lent defendant £1 on July 24,

1865, and £1 in August, in the same year. He has paid me 10s. on account.

Cross-examined—I am a messenger in the Custom House. I have lent money for some years. I charge interest. I lend money to the clerks in the Custom House.

Mr. Beard—And you charge a high rate of interest, I believe? You charge as much as 40 per cent?

Plaintiff—Well, I cannot say I charge so much as that, because sometimes I do not get paid at all. I took no acknowledgment for the two sums I now seek to recover, nor have I ever taken any acknowledgment from the defendant for money lent.

Mr. Beard (to defendant)—Just give me an I O U you have had returned from plaintiff.

Defendant handed in an I O U for £5, undated; but plaintiff averred that it bore no reference to the present case.

Mr. Beard—But you have sworn that you never took any acknowledgment. How much of this money was actually advanced?

Plaintiff—All of it.

Mr. Beard—Then how do you get your interest?

Plaintiff—I did not charge any in this instance.

Mr. Beard called the defendant, who said—I have had money transactions with the plaintiff for ten or twelve years. He charges interest at the rate of 1s. in the pound for six weeks. Sometimes he charges cent per cent, and I have known him charge 2s. 6d. in the pound for six weeks, when he can get it. I have repaid this £5.

His Honour—There is oath against oath; the case must go to a jury.

POLICE.

DEATH AT THE WRONG DOOR.—George Death, a young man well known to the police, was charged before Mr. Cooke with burglariously breaking into the house of Police-constable Joseph Rowe, 224 A R, at 2, Gastigny-place, St. Luke's.

The prosecutor said—Last night, about half-past eight o'clock, I was with my wife in the kitchen, when we heard a noise as of some one forcing the front door, and also of some one in the passage. My wife went into the area, and, having slippers on, I went quietly upstairs. There was a man at the door, who said to my wife, "Is your name Thompson—have you got a pony for sale?" My wife said "No," and asked him what he wanted in the passage, to which he replied that the door was open and that he had knocked twice. Just then I came into the passage, and saw the prisoner at the parlour-door, and on seeing me he ran away, as did also the other man; but I pursued and captured the prisoner about twelve yards from my house. On being taken he said, "Oh! let me go, as I have a wife and a child six weeks old at home." I said I would not let him go, and that he had just rushed into the lion's den, as I was a policeman. He then resisted violently until conveyed to the police station. He had on a pair of women's kid shoes, in order that he might walk softly.

This evidence was partly corroborated by Mrs. Rowe, and Mr. Cooke remanded him for a week.

A PRECOCIOUS PRODIGAL.—Christopher Robinson, aged thirteen, a decently-dressed, intelligent-looking boy, was brought up on the charge of embezzling, on the 11th inst., the sum of 10s., received by him for and on account of his master, Alfred Parsons.

Alfred Parsons, 8, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, law stationer, said that on Jan. 11 he sent the prisoner to a customer to receive a small account due. The prisoner returned soon after, saying that the gentleman was not at home; but he had some more work for witness to do, and when he sent that he would send the account too. This proved to be an entire fabrication; and when witness met his customer on Wednesday at Peale's Coffee-house, and reminded him of his debt, the gentleman (a solicitor) said that the account was paid on the 11th inst., and he had the receipt at home. Witness denied this, and they came to high words. Witness said the work promised had come, but no payment for the previous account. On the receipt being produced, witness recognised the handwriting as that of his apprentice. He immediately ascertained that this was the case, and that the prisoner had spent the money at a coffee-shop in Chancery-lane, where he had been running up a score. Witness gave the prisoner into custody.

Sir Thomas Henry—Where does the prisoner live?

Witness—He lives with his mother; his father is abroad. I think it is very shameful of the landlord of the coffee-shop to encourage the boy, who is a most excellent worker when he chooses. But I heard that the prisoner had been playing dominoes and cards at this shop; in fact, spending all his time there. So retimes when I missed the prisoner from his work they would tell me he was at the coffee-shop, and I went there on one occasion and observed the prisoner playing cards with two other boys. I then complained to the landlord, and said if he did not put a stop to this I must.

The prisoner had no excuse to make in answer to the charge.

Sir Thomas Henry—This is a very pitiful case. (To the prisoner) Whom do you play at cards with? Prisoner—With other apprentices.

Sir Thomas Henry—What game do you play, and for how much a game?

Prisoner—We play at cribbage for a penny a game.

Sir Thomas Henry—Does the landlord see you doing this?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir. He sometimes joins in the game himself.

Witness—This is certainly very disgraceful, your Worship; and I have lost one of the best customers I ever had, for I don't suppose I shall get him again.

Sir Thomas Henry—I shall remand the case for a week, and order a summons to be issued for the appearance of the landlord at the next examination.

SENSATION WRITING ABOUT A PEA-SHOOTER.

The following is only a portion of an article appearing in a contemporary of Thursday respecting certain mysterious noises, of which a feasible explanation will be found in our "Law and Crime" column.—"The most nimble efforts were made without success to 'catch' the offenders; but, until a few nights ago, the attacks were so arranged as never to take place in the presence of male visitors; consequently the ladies received much pity, but little sympathy, from their friends. After a time they became nervous, and at last really frightened. On Thursday evening a gentleman, the son of the old lady, called, and found them quite ill from nervous excitement, and was comforting them as well

as he could, when a quick rap-rap-rap! at the front door made him jump up. In two seconds he was at the door, rushed out, looking in every direction without discovering a sound or a trace of any human being in any of the adjacent roads. Then, for the first time, he was able to understand from what his mother and sister had suffered, and set to work to examine the approaches to the door, inside and out, and to solve the mystery, if possible. No sooner had he gone back to the little dining-room and placed a chair in the open doorway with a big stick handy to 'trounce' the perpetrator the next time and began to discuss what it was, than 'rap-rap-rap!' sent him flying out into the street, to the astonishment of a passing cabman, who must have thought a madman had just escaped his keeper. This happened four or five times more; in fact, only ceased about a quarter to eleven. He went round to the police station and had an officer put on special duty opposite the house for the next day, and spent the following morning in calling upon the neighbours and carefully examining the gardens and walls which abutted upon the 'haunted' house. Not a mark of any sort was to be found; and he was quite convinced that by no imaginable device could the door have been reached from any point but right in front from the street. There is no cellar or drain under the house. The more carefully the examination was continued the greater the mystery appeared. In the evening he took a friend down with him, and two more of his friends looked in later. The ladies were found in a painful state of nervous fright, as the nuisance had already been going on; and the maid-servant was crying. Altogether it was a scene of misery."

THE BUCKHURST-HILL OUTRAGE.—The almost farcical proceedings in a late decision in the Bankruptcy Court ought not to divert attention from the cogency with which they once more furnish an argument for the appointment of a public prosecutor in criminal cases. There is, indeed, something approaching to the nature of a stage burlesque in the dénouement of what was called the Buckhurst-hill outrage. A young girl is stabbed by her lover in thirteen places, drops down all but dead, and is only saved from dying of cold and loss of blood by the caprice of two calves, who take it in into their heads to lie down beside her, and so keep her warm. The final issue of the murderous assault is the condemnation of the young ruffian to twenty years' penal servitude, while his victim is shut up as a bankrupt in Essex county gaol. Can anything be conceived more absurd and unjust? The poor girl, having been all but murdered, is entrusted by British jurisprudence with the function of prosecuting a bloodthirsty scoundrel, who is, also, the father of her child; and by way of ensuring the fulfilment of this duty to her country, she is made to promise to pay £40 to her Majesty the Queen in case she should not appear to prosecute. As it was, she did not like to be the instrument of punishing the would-be murderer, and preferred to keep out of the way when the trial came on. Justice, as it happened, was not altogether dependent upon her promise, and the guilty man was condemned and sentenced, notwithstanding her absence. But then she showed herself again, and literally went through the form of being examined by the Registrar of the Chelmsford County Court as a bankrupt on her own petition, because she had not the £40 forthcoming, and, in truth, had not a farthing in the world. And even this is not all. She was sent back to gaol, and was to stay there till March, because the Registrar decided that, not being technically what the law calls a trader, he could not deal with her petition at present. If this is the way we contrive to bring the guilty to justice and to make the innocent pay for their conviction, it is scarcely to be wondered that our notions on international law and free trade in land are still in their present hazy condition.—*Pull Mail Gazette*. Matilda Griggs has now been liberated.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

BANKRUPTS.—R. T. BOWYER, Camden Town, confectioner. — I. DENNING, Bow, well-borer. — W. NICOLLS, Robertsbridge, carpenter. — H. HUGHES, Kentish Town, builder. — M. BLINKO, Chipping Wycombe, baker. — C. THURSELL, Upper Edmonton, hairdresser. — J. B. WALKER, Stratford, milliner. — B. GILES, Bow-common, dealer in glass table-top. — A. F. CARLSON, St. George's-in-the-East, beer retailer. — G. THURSTON, East Greenwich, confectioner. — J. W. V. LESTER, Camberwell-road, chessmonger. — J. ARBID, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, dealer in tobacco. — J. OCKMORE, Islington, refreshment-house keeper. — C. DAVIS, Watling-street, carrier. — E. W. PACKER, Hackney, petroleum merchant. — W. DOUGHERTY, Jun., Kentish Town-road, hairdresser. — W. KENT, Kent-road, engine fitter. — W. E. SMITH, Islington, brewer. — T. PERT, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, shoemaker. — A. M. MITCHELL, Shepherd's-bush, licensee of tollgates. — J. RILEY, Onehouse, Suffolk, licensed victualler. — G. SCAMBLE, Hackney, china merchant. — T. ADAMS, Gray, builder. — H. FREEMAN, Camberwell, traveller. — J. MAY, Farnham, miller. — T. SCOTT, jun., Birch, baker. — E. SMITH, Greenwich, ironmonger. — T. FRANKS, Upper Clapton, lime merchant. — C. ARMSTRONG, Hammer-smith, schoolmaster. — W. E. HILL, Hackney-road, bootmaker. — E. P. HALL, Tottenham, victualler. — J. ANNAN, Putney, private in 53rd Foot. — W. BEALE, North Woolwich, grocer. — J. LIGHT, Old Kent-road, furniture-dealer. — D. BROUGHTON, Hadleigh, revenue officer. — G. E. FRANKSON, Birmingham, dealer in iron. — C. WILLES, Birmingham, victualler. — W. SKINNER, Birmingham, victualler. — J. MATTHEWS, Birmingham toydealer. — J. W. SMITH, Birmingham, auctioneer. — J. A. HODSON, Burslem, victualler. — T. C. STRETTON, Old Bedford, builder. — T. FATHERHEAD, Brixton, builder. — J. L. HILL, St. Mary's, ironmonger. — W. JAMES, Ashbrook, farmer. — W. BOWCOTT, Cheltenham, furniture-broker. — H. HOCKEN, Gwinear-road, Cornwall, coal merchant. — G. PEARSON, Harrogate, innkeeper. — G. THACKREY, Harrogate, butcher. — J. ELLIG, Liverpool, retail dealer. — T. WEISER, Eccleston, builder. — S. SWEENEY, Liverpool, victualler. — J. REES, Machynlleth, watchmaker. — E. R. BROADBENT, Liverpool, general broker. — W. JELLY, Penelton, plasterer. — E. TOMPKIN, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, timber dealer. — E. GIBBS, Bedford, jeweller. — J. STANLEY, Cramford, victualler. — J. BRADDOCK, Gorton, cotton-mill manager. — E. WINSTANLEY, sen., and E. WINSTANLEY, jun., Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-dealers. — J. FAIRBAIRN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent. — J. KNOTT, Spalding, master mariner. — S. HILL, Birmingham, cabinetmaker. — M. MOSELEY, C. bridge, beer-seller. — G. PIKE, Souton, auctioneer. — J. JONES, Malpas, miner. — G. HARMAN, Winchester, ironmonger. — G. GRAHAM, Bournemouth, jobmaster. — T. COLLINS, Cheltenham, shoemaker. — H. TATE, Salisbury, farmer. — J. OGDEN, Newcastle-under-Lyne, labourer. — T. W. BUCKLEY, Madeley, farm bailiff. — T. SLATER, Leicester, miller. — R. STOCKDALE, Leeds, innkeeper. — J. H. MILNS, Leeds, plumber. — R. COOPER, Leeds, fishmonger. — J. CHADWICK, Hunslet, provision-dealer. — G. JOHNSON, Leeds, cloth-finisher. — J. STAFFORD, jun., Leeds, brewer. — W. HOWARTH, Rothwell, innkeeper. — W. SUMNER, Morley, labourer. — L. L. MORRISON, Leeds, manager in a hat manufactory. — W. HEYWOOD, Altrincham, grocer. — D. OWEN, Halmat, manager to a water-dealer. — T. LEWIS, Blackpool, brick maker. — J. MULLINEUX, Bolton, beer-seller. — J. NEDHAM, Houghton, harness-maker. — J. KNIGHT, Ripley, beer-seller. — J. RUMLEY, Greenhill-lane, farmer. — B. LEYALL, Peterborough, builder. — A. CLARK, Hinton, St. George's, carpenter. — A. KING, St. Mary-in-the-Castle, quarryman. — E. CLARKSON, Bedford, farmer. — W. BRUCE, Ipswich, tobacco-merchant. — A. WAT, Middleborough, master yarriner. — D. NICHOLAS, Abchurch, veterinary surgeon. — T. ALLEN, Buckingham, brick manufacturer. — J. BOULDING, Whitechurch, carrier. — W. DAVIS, Bath, beer-seller. — E. MORGAN, Dynas Powis, innkeeper. — J. SYMES, Aberystwyth, publican. — J. TANSLEY, East Vale, labourer. — H. ARBLASTER, Stoke-upon-Trent, clerk. — A. RAMSAY, Sheffield, fishmonger. — S. SHAW, Grimsby, sheep-shear grinder. — E. PARKIN, Sheffield, joiner.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

BANKRUPTS.—F. S. BARUCH, City-road, outfitter. — S. BLOXHAM and J. CLARKE, Faversham, barge-builders. — J. H. BOLTON, Piccadilly, Captain. — C. J. BROWN, jun., Stepney. — J. CARNELL, Milwall, labourer. — G. H. CLITHER, Woolwich,

builder. — J. J. COOKMAN, Harrow-road, coffee-house keeper. — T. G. COLEMAN, Lilley, Hoo, horse-trainer. — W. N. CHAMPTON, Upper Holloway, clerk. — T. DORAN, Woolwich, dyer. — W. EDNEY, City, bootmaker. — H. C. T. GRAHAM, Finchley, clerk. — W. HARDING, Battersea, W. HAYS, jun., Lewisham, fishmonger. — A. LOADIN, Bartholomew-cloze, importer of foreign fancy goods. — A. MELHADO, Crosby Hall, chamberlain, commission agent. — J. NIGHTINGALE, Wimbledon, milliner. — R. OWEN, Islington, liver-stable-keeper. — P. PANTER, Gray's-inn-road, shop-fitter. — F. PEARCE, South, butcher. — S. POWELL, St. Lawrence, grocer. — D. C. SCHLAGG, City, foreign manufacturer's agent. — S. BRAYFORD, Bromfield, labourer. — J. H. KNOTHERHOOD, Bristol. — J. BRUMBY, Liverpool, horse-broker. — W. BRYCE, Coppas, manager of oilworks. — W. CHANTER, Bradford, railway servant. — J. COLLINGS, Bristol. — R. DEBANK, Macclesfield. — J. DIVELEUX, Stock-on-Tees, clothier. — R. FOSTER, Liscard, engineer. — W. EDWARDS, Wolverhampton, boot and shoe manufacturer. — D. FULWELL, Stourbridge, licensed victualler. — M. A. GORMAN, Bristol, general shop keeper. — H. W. GRAHAM, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. — J. GRIFFITHS, Wolverhampton. — T. HOLBORN, Ladbroke-grove. — J. W. HARTLINE, Manchester, grocer. — A. HUMPHREY, City, auctioneer. — H. HUGHES, Borth, master mariner. — K. HUMPHREYS, Aberystwyth, shoemaker. — J. JEVONS, Tottenham, bookkeeper. — G. JOY, St. Shrewsbury, innkeeper. — B. KEENE, Stockton, cabinetmaker. — C. KING, Bristol, master. — J. LOID, Biscup, mule-minder in a cotton factory. — R. D. LOWE, Hately-leath, labourer. — M. MELLOR, Nottingham, beer-seller. — E. MITCHELL, Bradford. — E. NORTON, Manchester. — F. OWEN, Lichfield, provision-dealer. — D. PARKER, York, milliner. — A. FOULDER, Daiton, shoemaker. — T. PRATER, Bishop's Cleeve, cattle dealer. — T. RAWCLIFFE, Barrow-in-Furness, shoemaker. — J. B. RICHWELL, Ormskirk, tailor. — J. SCOTT, Seaham Harbour, shipowner. — J. W. RATH, sen., York, shoemaker. — C. KITHRAL, Burghes, coal-dealer. — G. SLICK, Sheffield, druggist. — C. SMALL, East Bedford. — J. SMITH and J. L. HEBBOTS, Barrow-in-Furness, joiners. — J. SUMMERSALL, Heywood, beer-seller. — J. THOMAS, Mold, printer. — J. THOMPSON, Ship, Westmorland, grocer. — J. THOMPSON, Birmingham, gimlet-maker. — E. TRI KETT, Wicksley, innkeeper. — H. VAUGHAN, Bristol, greengrocer. — T. WARREN, Northam, farmer. — J. WATSON, Greenheir, waller. — M. WILLIAMS, Brecon, potato-dealer. — J. WINGARD, Blackington, dealer in stags. — G. WILKINS, Nottingham. — G. WORMALL, Blyth. — J. T. YORK, Gool.

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and BEST ETHIOPIAN TROUPE in the world, and only now

entertained by the public free, or recognised by the Public.

Patented, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th,

